# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4772. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

## Advices to Jan. 10 by Ocean Telegraph.

## The Proposed Reform Demonstration Abandoned.

## The London Times on Impeaching the President.

## Circular Letter from Count Bismarck on German Affairs.

## The Greek Uprising in the Mediterranean Islands.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**The Reform Demonstration Abandoned.**

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 10—Noon.

The leaders of the Reform movement have decided not to make the proposed demonstration upon the meeting of Parliament, by the introduction of mass petitions, but will adopt the less turbulent course of permitting it to come up in the usual course of legislation.

**The Impeachment of the President.**

LONDON, Thursday, Jan 10—Noon.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says that the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, shows that a revolution is passing in the Union. It also points out the dangers which may follow so questionable a proceeding.

### PRUSSIA.

**Circular from Count Bismarck—Foreign Relations of Prussia.**

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Count BISMARCK has issued a circular letter to the representatives of Prussia at foreign Courts, in which he points out the good footing in which Prussia now stands with all foreign Powers; assures them that peace will be maintained, and declares that he shall now devote himself to the consolidation of Germany.

### ITALY.

**The Government and the Church Property.**

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

It is said that the Italian Government is willing to release the church property on the receipt of six hundred millions of livres.

### GREECE.

**The Cause of the Greeks Brightening.**

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 10—Noon.

Reliable advices have been received here that the plot of the Greeks in the Mediterranean islands to assert their independence is spreading rapidly. Formidable popular uprisings have occurred in other islands, and the Greek cause has suddenly brightened.

### TURKEY.

**A Minister to be Sent to Washington.**

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

It is stated that RASTEIN BEY, the present Minister of the Turks to this country, will shortly be withdrawn, and sent to represent his Government at Washington.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

**London Money Markets.**

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 10—Noon.

The following are the current quotations for American Securities:

United States Five-Twenties....72¾
Erie Railway Shares....45
Illinois Shares....81

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 10—Evening.

Consols closed at 91 for money.

American Securities closed at the following prices:

United States Five-twenties....72½
Illinois Central Shares....80¾
Erie Railway Shares....44½

**Liverpool Cotton Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 10—Noon.

The Cotton Market opens dull, with a slight decline in Middling Uplands, which are quoted at 14⅞d. ℔ lb. The sales for to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 10—Evening.

The Cotton market, to-day, continued dull, but closed without any further decline, Middling Uplands having been last quoted at 14⅞d.

The sales of the day did not exceed the noon estimate.

### MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from New-York Dec. 29, arrived at Queenstown last evening, en route to this port.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Deutschland*, Capt. WESSELS, which left New-York Dec. 29, touched at this port to-day, and after landing passengers and mails for London, proceeded to Bremen.

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

**Arrival of the Rising Star—$874,764 in Treasure.**

The steamship *Rising Star*, HARRIS, Aspinwall Jan. 2, with treasure, merchandise and passengers to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Panama Railroad Company | $15,298 21 | Dabney, Morgan & Co | $137,783 49 |
| Third Nat. Bank, New-York | 8,958 56 | Lees & Waller | 447,717 48 |
| Duncan, Sherman & Co | 34,933 89 | Wells, Fargo & Co | 94,272 41 |
| Eugene Kelly & Co | 109,800 00 | Flint & Hall | 1,000 00 |
| | | Order | 25,000 00 |
| Total | | | $874,764 04 |

### UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

**President Mosquera Resigns the Presidency of Colombia—The New Commercial Tax—Yellow Fever at Aspinwall.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.

The news market is rather dull to-day. The people, both native and foreign, are enjoying the holidays and the beautiful weather, leaving trade to take care of itself. With the exception of a little movement caused by the arrival of the French transport *Rhin*, with 600 poor soldiers from the West coast of Mexico, and the usual arrivals and departures of the French, American and British steamers, there is a dead calm. Even our political patriots, whose trade is revolution and an ardent love of—the loaves and fishes—are quiescent, and peace reigns everywhere except at the cock-pit.

From Bogota, the capital, the news would be considered important if there was less of the farcical in it. The dates are to the 9th of December. On the 6th Gen. MOSQUERA handed in his resignation of the office of President of the United States of Colombia, for the reasons, as he alleges, that MURILLO, his predecessor, had acted so weakly and ruled the country so miserably that he exhausted, not only all the cash, but all the resources from which to replenish the Treasury. The army, he says, is full of abuses, and false certificates have drawn from the Treasury over a million of dollars. The Archbishop of Bogota and the lesser Churchmen are in rebellion against the Executive. The circular forbidding the people of the States to get up petty rebellions against their local Governments has met with no respect from the State rulers. In short, there is a general tendency to anarchy and threats of assassination against the Executive. "The Supreme Court," he asserts, in effect, "is aware of all this, and of the endeavors of the public Press to instigate a rebellion; that the people who think they can save themselves may do so, for all he cares, if they will only leave him in quiet until they are completely ruined and gone in, when they will find him as calm and serene as a June morning, lamenting over the follies of politicians. In fact, that such a magistrate as he is ought not to be expected to sacrifice himself for a people so immoral, so debased and so turbulent as are his dear countrymen."

Of course, the Supreme Court "couldn't see it" exactly in this light, and so refused to accept his resignation. What it all means we shall, no doubt, find out shortly. But you may bet one of LEARY'S best that the "Grand General" will hold on till his time is out, if he lives—and people generally suppose a good while longer.

MOSQUERA'S last decree, that all the coasting trade must be carried on by vessels under the Colombian flag, unless the tonnage of the vessels exceeds 200, is looked upon here as another of his attempted blows at American interests, for a good deal of this trade has, for a long time, been carried on in accordance with law under the American flag. And if he insists upon his decree, it will also be a blow as well against the interests of the Republic, for its people own no vessels, and never will own any, so long as they are liable to be seized on the slightest pretexts by both the National and State Governments, to aid in their petty revolutionary squabbles.

The *Rhin* brings 600 French soldiers from the Mexican coast, and is fitting out here for a voyage with them around Cape Horn. About 100 of them are sick, most of them being under charge of their own surgeons and Dr. LE BRETON, of Panama, at the Strangers' Hospital. Two died yesterday, and several more are in a bad way. Poor fellows! their dreams of Mexican conquest have led them to solitary graves in a foreign land, presided over by those bone-yard sentinels, the ugly buzzards.

On the 27th, the Masonic Fraternity, presided over by Dr. LITTLE, United States Consul, gave a ball and supper at their rooms, at which many prominent outsiders were present. The native ladies did not turn out in any great force, the remark of the Bishop of Panama that the Pope had excommunicated all Free Masons being considered by the majority as tantamount to an order not to participate in the festivities. Nevertheless the foreign ladies made up quite a party, and dancing was kept up till 2 o'clock in the morning, which is pretty well with the thermometer at 85°.

The new commercial tax for the present year in Panama has been assessed, and amounts to $60,000, a considerable increase over last year. When our merchants shall be taxed so high that they shall be forced to enhance the price of their goods, their customers from Ecuador, Central America and the west coast of Mexico will have to pass through Panama for Europe and the United States to make their purchases, and then shops will be let cheap in Panama. The goose that lays the golden egg will soon be on his last legs, if things go on in this way.

The British steamer from Australia is due here day after to-morrow. A spare steamer, the *Prince Alfred*, arrived here from Sidney on the 27th. The last steamer for New-Zealand and Australia left this bay on the 26th.

Gen. WILLIAMS, the new United States Minister Resident to Salvador, arrived here on the 19th on the *Rising Star*, and will leave in a few days for his destination.

The French steamer *Washington*, from St. Nazaire, arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th, and leaves the latter port on the home voyage to-night.

Several sudden deaths have occurred lately at Aspinwall of passengers from St. Thomas on the British steamers, said to be from yellow fever. No regular residents has been attacked, unless the architect sent out by the St. Nazaire Company to build their offices be so designated. He had been only three weeks in the place, and probably brought the disease with him. Both Panama and Aspinwall are now remarkably healthy.

The United States Consul at Aspinwall, Mr. RICE, has, after a good deal of discussion with the authorities of the port and State, finally carried all his points in the matter of the brig *Jacmel Packet* and cargo, in which the Government authorities claimed jurisdiction, and the property is now entirely at his disposal. The vessel and cargo, as soon as supplies are obtained and a few repairs made, will be sent to New-York, consigned to the United States Marshal or Collector of the Port for adjudication. Capt. JOHN A. DANES, the master, assisted by Mr. DONALISIO, who completed the purchase of the cargo and vessel, after being informed by the Consul that the former was stolen property, made every effort to override the Consul, but failing, ran away to Minatitlan, Mexico, on a British brig, just as an order from the Courts was preparing for his arrest. DAWES is said to have twice before in the United States—once at Boston and once at Providence, R. I., sold the cargoes of his owners, and ran away.

The report I send you under the Central American head, that forty-six United States troops had died from cholera, on the land transit over Nicaragua, I believe to be exaggerated. The news was brought by the Nicaragua Government courier, from San Juan del Sur to Realljo. This courier is famous for big stories; not long ago he magnified a slight shock of earthquake at Massaja, into the destruction of the whole city. But whether a half dozen or forty-six United States troops died in the transit over that route, makes but little difference in the principle of sending them that way. Of the two hundred and seventy-five men of the same detachment, who came over the Panama route, not one was sick on the voyage to Aspinwall, or left Panama sick. The troops over the Nicaragua route, just off the ship, had to march thirteen miles over a hot, dusty road, from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur, and march quickly, which is rather rough usage, under the circumstances. Even then, it is said they were left behind at San Juan del Sur, arriving too late for the California connection.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

**Affairs in Chili, Peru, &c.—Arrival of Minister Rousseau at Honduras.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.

The British special steamer *Limena*, with mails and passengers for the St. Nazaire line, arrived in this Bay on the 29th, bringing dates from Callao and Lima to the 22d of December, and later dates from Chili.

CHILI.

The allied Peruvian and Chilian fleet, under command of the Confederate TUCKER, left Valparaiso for Juan Fernandez on the 7th ult., "where it will remain eight or ten days practicing at the guns, and then return to Valparaiso." Rather a funny programme!

Señor BLEST GANA is on his way from Chili as Minister to Washington.

The American bark *Fannie*, 160 days from New-London, arrived at Valparaiso on the 6th, with fourteen Parrot guns, purchased by VICUNA MACKENNY in the United States for Chili.

In a collision off Cape Horn between the American ship *Star of the Union* and the British bark *Simon Hbaley*, the latter was sunk, but the crew were saved.

The British bark *Uruguay*, which sailed from Valparaiso recently for Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat, it is feared is lost, as a quantity of stuff from that vessel was picked up outside the Bay.

Report says that Chili has definitely refused the proposed mediation of France and England between her and Spain.

HENRY MEIGGS, finding it rather hard to sell $560,000 worth of tickets for the raffle in his house near Santiago, is trying to enlist the Church, having given $100,000 of the tickets to the Church and charitable institutions. MEIGGS, it is said, has squandered nearly the whole of the million or so of dollars he made in completing the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad.

Business was brisk in Valparaiso. The exports of flour were large.

PERU.

Ex-President PEZET and his Ministers have been sentenced by the Central Court, for making the Vivanco-Pareja Treaty with Spain, to expatriation for fifteen years as traitors to their country, and fined 50 per cent. on the $3,000,000 which they gave to the Spanish agents.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived at this port on the 30th ult. There is nothing new from Guatemala and Labrador. The United States Minister Resident, Gen. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, had reached Honduras and been received by the President. Honduras and Nicaragua had made a treaty of peace, amity and friendship. The cotton crop in Nicaragua was suffering severely from worms. Forty-six of the United States troops sent from New-York to San Francisco over the Nicaragua route died from cholera on the land route.

The coffee crop in Costa Rica and Guatemala will be abundant and good. A powder factory in Herradura, Costa Rica, lately blew up, killing five women. The powder was ignited from the cigar ashes of one of the women.

The dry season had fairly set in, and the roads were good.

### HAVANA.

**The Commercial Crisis—Government Bonds as a Circulating Medium—The United States and Cuba Submarine Telegraph.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1867.

The Government is doing its best to alleviate the tightness of the money market and again restore confidence to our mercantile community, and in the safety and fair prospects of the Royal Spanish Bank. Formerly all dues to the Government had to be paid in gold. The Captain-General issued an order on the 29th of December, according to which all debts due to the Government, with the exception of the proceeds from sales of Government and church property, may be paid one-third in Government bonds, to be taken at their full value, and the other two-thirds in notes of the Spanish Bank. This law will be in force from the 1st of January to the 30th of June.

This order virtually discredits the notes of the Spanish Bank, as until now they were considered the same as specie. A supplementary order issued modifies the order in regard to the two-thirds in favor of Havana, where the notes will be admitted the same as specie, while in the balance of the Island they will be at a discount. This one sided and unjust policy will complicate matters instead of alleviating the necessities of commerce.

Prospects in regard to the amelioration of the condition of our commerce do not seem to present themselves. There is no movement whatever in sugars, and the expected remittances from the United States and Europe have not yet reached here. Our merchants flatter themselves that no failures will take place, but this result is inevitable, as the whole machinery of trade has received too hard a shock to enable it to run without some stoppages. Several meetings have been held by the importers and bankers to make concessions and extend the notes of the produce and provision dealers, and the latter in turn have also held meetings, asking more privileges than the others are able or willing to grant. The bankers and importers offered the following propositions:

1 and 2. That the merchants shall pay weekly during January the amounts they owe for purchase for cash, also those accruing during the month of December.

3. That the notes due in January be extended to February and March; those of February in April and May; those due in March in June and July; those of April in August and September; those of May in October and November, and those of June and following months in December, 1867.

4. That the funds arising from the tax of two per cent. on the purchases of the merchants be held as a security, and, in case they should not be sufficient, extend the term for three months.

5. That as soon as those conditions are accepted by the merchants, they will enjoy the same credit as before.

6. That it be recommended to pay without delay all debts less than $1,000.

The merchants have not accepted these very liberal offers, asking for more privileges and extension of time, thus showing that they are either in a very difficult situation and embarrassed condition, or that they are trying to make a good thing out of it. Another difficulty presents itself: It is very doubtful whether the conditions, even when modified, will suit all the importers and merchants, and whether many houses, who have sufficient means to hold out and meet their liabilities, will be willing to sacrifice their individual or corporate interests to haul others out of the mire. Foreign merchants in particular will not be over anxious to adhere to any agreement made here, especially as long as the odious tax of two per cent. remains in force, which, in reality, is not paid either by the shipper or merchant, but by the consumer. The chief of Bossier's Bank has published a card in the city papers, answering certain rumors and statements in the papers regarding the affairs of said bank, in which Mr. BOSSIER states that the suspension is only momentary and for want of funds, and that the institution has a large cash surplus over its assets, and that it is able to meet its liabilities as soon as they receive the cash for the paper they hold. But Mr. BOSSIER forgets to mention that in case of the failure of some of our produce merchants, they will lose more than the surplus profits amount to, leaving a margin of between one and two millions of dollars, which deficit cannot be covered by less than one-fourth that sum.

The conditions in regard to the telegraph cable to connect us with the United States have just been approved by the Spanish Government, and the contract signed by Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of New-York, on the part of the contractors. According to the arrangement, the cable will have to be laid between Key West, or some other point on the Florida coast, and Havana. The line will be under the supervision of the Spanish Government, and subject to the laws of the Telegraph Bureau. The employes will be appointed by the government, but the salaries will be paid by the company. No private messages will be sent in cypher. This will be a great thing for our island, as it brings us in daily communication with the outside world, and assist our mercantile operations materially. It is proposed to lay the cables to Porto Rico, St. Thomas and Mexico.

The Duke of Veraquas, the last living descendant of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, has just died in Spain at an advanced age.

MARKETS—Owing to the difficulties in the money market, no operations in sugars or molasses are reported.

Exchange plentiful and falling. Sterling 60 days, 14 to 15 ℔ cent. premium; francs, 4 to 5 ℔ cent. premium; 60 days currency, 22 to 24 ℔ cent. discount, and short sight, 20½ to 21 ℔ cent. discount. Gold bills, 60 days, 2 ℔ cent. premium, and short sight 4 to 5 ℔ cent. premium. QUASIMODO.

### MEXICO.

**Maximilian Reported to have Abdicated—Quarrel with the French Minister.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1867.

The French Minister and Gen. CASTELNAU left Mexico on the 20th ult. for Puebla, to see MAXIMILIAN. Several very stormy and excited interviews took place between them, the language used being at times so loud that the sentinel heard everything going on inside. When the last mail left it was positively asserted that the Emperor had formally abdicted, and the report was not denied. The vessel sent by the Emperor of Austria to bring MAX. home had arrived in Vera Cruz, and all the baggage was then ready to be embarked. I have received such information as leads me to believe that in my next I shall be able to give you the news of the Archduke's departure.

The Imperial General LOZADO has pronounced against the Empire, and proclaimed an armed neutrality until the end of the civil war. He gives each of the contending factions the right to march through his territory after having first obtained his permission. The General and all his officers and troops agree to serve without pay. This action has produced great discontent in Mexico, as it deprives the Imperialists of a good soldier and over 2,000 active troops.

VIDAURI, the Ex-Governor of New-Leon, will command one of the brigades under MEJIA, and operate in the States of New-Leon and Coahuila, where he enjoys great personal popularity.

The [illegible] were defeated, near Tilapa, by a detachment of French under Col. PORTIER, suffering very heavy losses. The town was taken at the point of bayonet by the French.

Mr. DIEGO L. KENNEDY, an American, and United States Vice-Consul at Jalapa, died there on the 15th ult. He was an old resident of Mexico, and one of the founders of Mazatlan, in 18[illegible]8.

The Liberals under PALAMIO RIVAS, were committing unheard of atrocities at Tulcningo, which place they took possession of on the 16th. A large number of Indians are in the command, and their first order on taking possession, was to tell the people to retire to their houses, after which they assassinated the men and ravished the women.

The Custom-house authorities in the City of Mexico, do not recognize the action of the French in Vera Cruz, and refuse to deliver any merchandise to the merchants in Mexico, which left the Vera Cruz Custom-house after the 12th ult., the day on which the French took possession. QUASIMODO.

**The Last French Soldier to be Embarked by March 3—Miscellaneous.**

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The steamer *Thames* has put in for coal. Her passengers from the interior discredit the reported capture of San Luis Potosi. TREVINE has six thousand Liberals scattered over the country pillaging without ammunition. MEJIA has two thousand nine hundred men armed and well supplied with ammunition. They think the Liberals were defeated.

BAZAINE has ordered the last French soldier to be embarked for France by the 3d of March. The whole force is on the move toward the coast. The rear guard is at Charcas.

When the officer of the *Susquehanna* landed at Vera Cruz, some Mexicans cheered him, for which they were afterward beaten and badly wounded by two French soldiers.

On the 3d of January a gang of robbers succeeded in throwing off a train of cars near Vera Cruz, and robbed all the passengers. They also robbed the diligence and outraged the persons of three women passengers.

CHARLES MOREHEAD, of New-York, and DAVIS & Co., of the largest banking-house in San Luis Potosi, were imprisoned for six weeks in a cell for an offence against the French officers.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Thursday, Jan. 10.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WADE presented a petition for the passage of the House Tariff Bill, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a similar petition which was similarly referred.

Mr. LANE presented a petition for a modification of the duty on cigars, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented a petition asking that the duty on flax seed be fixed at not less than thirty cents, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition for the passage of the House Tariff Bill; which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of the citizens of Pennsylvania for a constitutional amendment abolishing all distinctions on account of color; which was appropriately referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented several petitions for the passage of the House Tariff Bill; which were referred to the Finance Committee.

REFUNDING EXCESSIVE DUTY.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill for the relief of the Wenona and St. Peters Railroad Company, of Minnesota, which was passed and goes to the House. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the Company named, $3,421 28, excess of duty collected on railroad iron.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL REGULATING THE MEETINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. POLAND called up the House bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked if Senators or Representatives would be entitled to more than two mileages for the Fortieth Congress. He thought this provision ought to be inserted.

Mr. POLAND said that under the bill no member of the present Congress would be entitled to additional mileage. New members who were obliged to come here from home would be allowed mileage.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that would add to the expense of the Fortieth Congress, and the idea was that nothing would be done more than to effect an organization on the 4th of March. He did not believe that the people would approve of an additional outlay for the purpose.

Mr. POLAND said that he was not aware that the special session of Congress on the 4th of March was to be of such short duration as Mr. WILLIAMS supposed. He thought Mr. WILLIAMS would find that he was mistaken in that belief.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought there was no necessity for such legislation as this. It was not thought necessary to keep Congress in continual session during the war, and he did not see the need of it now. If it was a party measure, he had nothing to say, but if it was claimed to be required by the interests of the country, he would like to have it explained. He believed the country had got along very well without a continuous session heretofore. He should like to know the necessity for the additional ssesion hereafter. If it was simply designed to hold the President in check, the country ought to know it. If it was for strictly party purposes the country ought to know it. He believed the passage of the bill had been determined on in caucus, but he thought the Senator having charge of the bill, ought to explain the matter a little.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had only taken charge of the bill at the request of Senators who were absent, and of members of the House. So far as he knew the reasons that procured the passage of the bill in the House, the principal one was to provide an additional officer for the succession to the Presidency in the event of the death of the President. The bill would give us a permanent Speaker of the House, which we would not have without it. How much political significance there might be in the bill he did not know. He was not prepared to say that the unfortunate differences between the President and Congress had not contributed to the passage of the bill, though how much it had contributed he could not say.

Mr. HENDRICKS inquired if the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, would not hold over in that position, if a member of the next Congress, that is, if he would not hold office during the vacancy.

Mr. POLAND replied that he thought he would.

Mr. HENDRICKS said, if that were the case he contingency of the President's death was already provided for.

Mr. JOHNSON raised the same question put by Mr. POLAND, and asked Mr. FOSTER in the chair to answer it.

Mr. FOSTER replied that the Senator elected *pro tem.* before the adjournment held that office during the recess, and until his successor was elected.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment to the second section of the bill, to add the following words: "Unless there be a recess in such session for more than thirty days, in which case members of the former Congress shall receive mileage." The amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed; yeas 26, nays 7.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Hendricks, Johnson, Morton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury—7.

As passed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendment the bill is as follows:

An Act to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:* That in addition to the regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock M. on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place at the same hour on the next succeeding day.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted that no person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation as mileage for going to or returning from the additional session, provided for by the foregoing section.

CANAL THROUGH THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.

Mr. CHANDLER presented resolutions from the Buffalo, Detroit, and Toledo Boards of Trade, recommending the plan proposed to the Secretary of War, through the Engineer Department, of making a straight canal through the St. Clair Flats, instead of further expenditures of money in dredging the existing channel, and praying Congress to make the necessary appropriations therefor, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. WADE called up the bill to amend the organic acts of the Territories of the United States, by prohibiting the denial of civil or political rights on account of color.

Mr. WADE offered the following as a substitute for the pending bill:

That from and after the passage of this Act, there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the Territories of the United States which are now or may be hereafter organized, to any citizen thereof, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and all Acts, or parts of Acts, either of Congress or of the legislative assemblies of said Territories, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby declared null and void.

The above was adopted as a substitute and passed.

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmonds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Willey, Williams—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Dixon, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle—9.

The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

THE BILL REGULATING THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the Senate bill to regulate the tenure of office. The bill was taken up and read at lenth.

A bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices.

SECTION 1. That every person, excepting the heads of Departments, holding any office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; every person who shall hereafter be appointed in the same manner to any office, and shall become duly qualified therefor, is and shall be entitled to hold said offices respectively, until a successor in like manner is appointed and duly qualified, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. That when any officer appointed as aforesaid, excepting Judges of the United States Courts, shall, during the recess of the Senate, be guilty of misconduct in office, or for any reason shall become unable to perform its duties, in that case, and in no other, the President may appoint a person to fill said office by granting him a commission that shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate; but the evidence and reasons for the action of the President in such cases shall be in writing, and filed in the proper Department for inspection. And the President shall also have power, in like manner, to fill all offices not before filled, and all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by death, resignation or expiration of term, and not otherwise. But no appointment shall be made without the advice and consent of the Senate to any office filled as aforesaid after the session of the Senate at which the temporary commission shall expire. *Provided,* That this act shall not apply to or interfere with any rules made by Congress for the government of the land and naval forces.

The Committee recommended to strike out the above and insert the following:

SECTION 1. That every person, excepting the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed, and duly qualified, except as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 2. That when any officer appointed as aforesaid, excepting Judges of the United States Courts and excepting those specially excepted in Section 1 of this act, shall, during a recess of the Senate, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the President, to be guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or for any reason shall become incapable or legally disqualified to perform its duties, in such case and in no other, the President may suspend such officer and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office, until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate, and in such case it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the first day of such next meeting of the Senate, to report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person so designated to perform the duties of such office. And if the Senate shall concur in such suspension, and advise and consent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the President, who may thereupon remove such officer, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint another person to such office. But if the Senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension, such officer shall forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the powers of the person appointed in his stead shall cease, and the official salary and emoluments of such officer shall, during such suspension, belong to the person performing the duties thereof, and not to the officer so suspended. Provided, however, that the President, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized at any time before reporting such suspension to the Senate, as above provided, to revoke such suspension and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office.

SEC. 3. That the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate by reason of death, resignation, expiration of term of office, or other lawful cause, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter; and if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to such office so vacant or temporarily filled as aforesaid during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees or emoluments attached, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such duties and powers in case of a vacancy in such office.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend the term of any office, the duration of which is limited by law.

Mr. HOWE could see no reason for excepting the heads of Departments from the operations of this law. If he understood the question aright, they were created by law for the public welfare, just as much as an Indian agent, or a Deputy Postmaster.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Committee that prepared this bill, did not doubt that the heads of Departments were public officers, responsible to the people, but it seemed to them best just to leave to the President full discretion in the selection of his Cabinet officers.

Mr. HOWE could still see no reason for making the exception proposed by the Committee. It was true that the Cabinet officers had peculiar relations to the President, but they were not the less responsible to the people. A British Cabinet officer had to leave the Cabinet when his course became displeasing to the people, and he could not see why an American Cabinet should not be as much responsible to the people as a British Cabinet.

Mr. BUCKALEW argued against the proposition of the House.

Mr. HOWE moved to strike out the words "except the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General," in the first section of the proposed substitute.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the President ought to have left to him the discretion given him by the exceptions named in the bill.

Mr. HOWE said the second section of the bill provided a sufficient safeguard against corrupt Cabinet officers.

Mr. WILLIMAS opposed the amendment of Mr. HOWE. He held that the President was responsible directly for the acts of his Cabinet officers, and therefore could not be limited by the Senate in the selection of them.

Mr. FOGG asked Mr. WILLIAMS if he thought the President could be impeached for the misdemeanors of a Cabinet officer.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he did not think he could unless it could be shown that he was a party to the crime committed by the Cabinet officers.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Constitution imposed upon the President, and not upon the Secretary, the duty of executing the laws. Secretaries were the confidential advisers of the President, and standing in that relation, their connection with him was very peculiar. It was important that their relations should be entirely harmonious. It was not many years ago since a complaint arose because the Cabinet officers were not harmonious among themselves. It had already been the practice to let the President select his own Cabinet officers, and the Senate always confirmed them, even when they did not like them. He did not think it was treating the office of President with great respect, to say that he should not remove a Cabinet officer during the recess of Congress. It was carrying the matter too far. Under ordinary circumstances he would be opposed to legislating on the subject at all. He regretted that there was any necessity for it. He had stated at the last session that if the President should disregard the power of the Senate in the matter of appointments, by reappointing men whom the Senate had rejected, he would be in favor of legislating on this matter. That contingency had arisen. The President had reappointed men from the State of Maine who had been rejected by the Senate. He understood the Senator from Maryland (JOHNSON) to hold that this was in violation of law.

Mr. JOHNSON said he so believed.

Mr. FESSENDEN was glad the Senator from Maryland agreed with him.

Mr. HOWARD said the President had committed the offence in a great many cases that had come within his knowledge.

Mr. HOWE resumed the floor in advocacy of his proposed amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON said he was free to give the opinion that the practice of reappointing men, rejected by the Senate, was in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution. He had expressed the opinion once as Attorney-General. It was but just for the President to say, however, that what he had done had been done in accordance with the example of his predecessors, and this example had been based upon the opinions of the Attorney-Generals, WIRT, CUSHING and others. All that he would say, in his judgment, such practice was at war with the spirit of the Constitution; because it enabled the President to take from the Senate all its power and responsibility in the matter of appointments. With regard to the President's power of removal it had not been seriously questioned, since the first session of Congress, when it was settled by a majority of one that he had that power. Mr. MADISON held that the power of removal might be so abused and as to render the President liable to impeachment, but since that time he practice had been upon a different belief.

Mr. JOHNSON referred at some length to the conduct of President JACKSON, in removing the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of appointing a successor who would remove the United States deposits.

On the immediate question before the Senate, which was Mr. HOWE'S amendment, Mr. JOHNSON said it was impossible to have harmony in the councils of the President if you denied him the right to select his own Cabinet. The result might be to give to the President a Secretary of State, inimical to him, who would seek to involve the country in foreign entanglements. The Secretary of State would be more properly an officer of the Senate, under the operations of the proposed amendment, than a confidential adviser of the President. The same would be true of the Attorney-General. The President might find the man he had selected for this office, to be incompetent, and his incompetence might operate to the disadvantage of the Government, yet he could not remove, but only suspend him. It would be difficult to find any one to fill the place for the few weeks for which the suspension took place.

Mr. BUCLAEW said this bill involved many very important questions which he hoped would be separately and distinctly debated. The power of the President to remove from office, he said, had been settled for 77 years, and a proposition to change it now ought to be approached very cautiously. He hoped, without going into any further debate, the proposed amendment would not be agreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. HOWE, to strike out the words, excepting the Secretaries, &c., in the first section of the proposed substitution, and was decided in the negative.

Mr. SHERMAN proposed to insert in the first section of the proposed substitute, after the words "such office," the words, "during the term limited by law;" and the above amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following additional section as an amendment:

That no money shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States to any person having been nominated for any office and rejected by the Senate, and subsequently appointed to that office by the President, for any salary, fees, perquisites or expenses accruing after the close of the session of the Senate during which his nomination was rejected; and if any person shall appoint or sign, or prepare such an appointment or commission, or if any person so rejected and reappointed shall hold or exercise the functions of the office for which he was rejected by the Senate, after the close of the session of the Senate at which he was rejected; or if any disbursing or accounting officer shall allow, or pay to any person so rejected, any salary, fees, perquisites or expenses accruing for that office, after the close of the session of the Senate at which he was rejected, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined, not exceeding $10,000, or at the discretion of the Court shall be imprisoned not more than five years.

That it shall be the duty of all Courts of the United States having jurisdiction of criminal offences to give this act specially in charge of Grand Juries organized in such Courts.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would like to see such a proposition as the above in the form of an independent bill, but he would prefer not to see it as an amendment. He hoped Mr. SHERMAN would withdraw the amendment, and let the sense of the Senate be taken on the general proposition embraced in the bill of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN said the President was acting on an opinion of the Attorney-General, that a man rejected by the Senate could be reappointed immediately. Cases in which this has been done had occurred in Ohio, New-York and Philadelphia. This bill was to prevent a repetition of the offence, yet under it the President could be impeached for doing what he had already done very often.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he agreed in all that Mr. SHERMAN had said, but he believed it would not be wise to put his amendment to the bill. Such a measure could be brought forward after the passage of the bill. At the request of Mr. EDMUNDS, Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment to insert in the second section of the substitute, after the words "acted upon by the Senate," the words "and shall require of such person a bond with sufficient security for the faithful discharge of the official duties under such temporary appointment," if such bond be required by law of the person suspended.

Pending the consideration of the above, the Senate adjourned, Mr. POLAND having previously given notice of his intention to call up the Bankrupt Bill on Monday next.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. COOPER presented the credentials of A. M. BRANCH, as representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Texas, and THOMAS FOSTER, as representative from the Third Congressional District of Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

EXCUSED.

Messrs. BOYER and HALE were excused from further service on the Committee of the Militia.

HARBOR AT ST. JOSEPH.

On motion of Mr. UPSON, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to repair and complete the piers for the improvements in the harbor of St. Joseph, on Lake Michigan.

CANCILLATION OF STAMPS.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill supplementary to the act relating to the cancellation of revenue stamps. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PAY TO DISCHARGED OFFICERS AND MEN.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for allowing full pay and allowances to commissioned officers and enlisted men who have been discharged, until they can get to their homes.

POST-OFFICE AGENTS.

Mr. ALLEY, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay Route Agents not less than nine hundred dollars, nor more than twelve hundred dollars per annum. After discussion the bill was passed.

CLINTON BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. ALLEY, from the same Committee, reported a bill declaring Clinton Bridge, across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, a post road.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made the point of order that this was the same proposition that was voted down by the House last session.

The Speaker ruled that a committee could certainly report at one session precisely the same bill that was rejected at a former session. But, at all events, this bill was different.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—It is the same proposition substantially to dam up the Mississippi River.

Mr. ALLEY proceeded to explain and advocate the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE followed in opposition to it, contending that the bridge was a material obstruction to navigation, and describing the Northwestern Railroad Company as a mammoth, stupendous and remorseless monopoly.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked his colleague how long the bridge had been in existence.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that it had been there five or six years, and had been a constant source of annoyance and complaint.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether there was one authenticated case of detention or delay or injury to navigation by that bridge.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that the testimony on that point had been presented to the Committee.

Mr. DAVIS stated that the bridge had been opened to navigation in March, 1855, and not one single suit had been brought against the Company for damage to a vessel or craft.

Mr. WASHBURNE said there was such a suit now pending in the United States Court in Iowa.

Mr. DAVIS repeated the assertion that not a suit had ever been commenced against the bridge except one by way of indictment, against which the Government asked protection by Congress.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. SCOFIELD and ALLEY.

The House having seconded the previous question, and Mr. ALLEY having the floor to close his debate, he yielded to Mr. FARQUHR, a member of the Post-office Committee, who made an argument in support of the bill. He yielded in like manner to Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and Messrs. SCHENCK, GRISWOLD, ALLISON, FARNSWORTH and PRICE.

Finally the House proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WENTWORTH asked to be and was excused from voting on the ground that he was a stockholder, and therefore an interested party. He wished every member of Congress would adopt the same rule. [Laughter.]

The vote resulted yeas 101, nays 43. So the bill was passed.

THE BILL REGULATING MEETINGS OF CONGRESS.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table as follows:

Senate amendment to the bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President for his signature.

FREEDMEN IN THE TERRITORIES.

Senate amendment to the House bill to regulate the franchise in the Territories of the United States. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill goes to the President for his signature.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The next business on the Speaker's table was the Senate joint resolution appropriating $15,000 for expenses of the Retrenchment Committee.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, thought that this which was the first matter yet heard from that Committee did not look very much like retrenchment. He would ask whether the Committee had saved that that amount to the Government.

Mr. SCHENCK, a member of the Committee, said that that was more than he could tell. A large amount of testimony had been taken by the Committee, with a prospect of a great deal more yet to be taken, which would develop an enormous amount of fraud and rascality. The joint resolution was passed.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The next business taken from the Speaker's table was the Senate bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union.

Mr. GARFIELD wished to submit a motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, Chairman of that Committee, being recognized by the Speaker, moved the previous question on the passage of the bill. He said the Committee on Territories had the moving, with only one negative vote—that of Mr. COOPER—and had instructed him to report the bill to the House.

Mr. GARFIELD said he did not wish to vote now on a bill which allowed a State to come in on the condition stated in the bill, which might be attached to a bill to admit South Carolina. If Nebraska were admitted under this bill, Congress might be compelled, on that precedent, to admit every Southern State on precisely the same terms.

Mr. BANKS—Not at all.

Mr. FINK asked his colleague, Mr. ASHLEY, whether this important measure was to be passed without discussion?

Mr. ASHLEY said that it would be if the House sustained the previous question. He would, however, distribute among members who might wish to speak the hour he would be entitled to.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, appealed to Mr. ASHLEY not to press the bill to a vote now. The House had just passed a bill securing to all male citizens within the Territories the right of suffrage, without distinction of race or color. It was now proposed to pass a bill accepting a Constitution for Nebraska, which expressly disfranchises the persons who the House had just declared to be enfranchised. He thought that with such a question presented, the House should not make haste under the previous question to create this new State, and thereby undo the work it had just done in reference to colored citizens in the Territories.

He was aware that there was a provision in the bill declaring that the act should only take effect on the fundamental condition that no person should be disfranchised on account of race or color. But if the bill was passed, and the Territory of Nebraska thereby become a State, there was no consent to the condition either by a vote of the people or the Legislature of the Territory. Congress simply declared that the act of admission should carry with it as a condition the amendment of one section of the Constitution of the State. As had been suggested by the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. GARFIELD, this thing might come back to plague Congress when it should be asked to pass upon the cases of the Southern States. If this condition could be rendered effective in Nebraska, why not attach the same condition to a bill admitting South Carolina?

Mr. DAWES asked Mr. WILSON, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, what would be the legal effect of a failure on the part of Nebraska to perform this condition subsequent.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, thought the only effect of the provision would be to throw into the Courts of the State and of the United States the question as to whether, under it, colored citizens were entitled to vote in Nebraska.

Mr. DAWES asked whether it would not also raise the question whether, on the failure of Nebraska to perform the condition subsequent, she was no longer a State; and he suggested whether it would not be worth while for the House, under the previous question, to pass upon this new fundamental feature in the admission of States.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, replied that, in his opinion, the provision would have no effect whatever.

Much interest was attached to the question, as was evident by the way in which members crowded around Mr. ASHLEY, making suggestions and offering advice.

Mr. ASHLEY resumed the floor and insisted on the previous question.

Mr. DAWES remarked, amid much confusion, that the condition in the bill met his hearty concurrence but he wished that the House should have an opportunity of understanding the question fully as to what was to be accomplished in the matter. It was a very grave question, and one which he wished to have discussed. It was deserving of further, calmer and more deliberate discussion, because it affected not only the *status* of Nebraska but of every State knocking at the door for admission. He appealed to the gentleman from Ohio to comprehend and appreciate the magnitude of the question sprung upon the House, and to permit deliberate discussion of it.

Mr. ASHLEY intimated a willingness to have it made a special order for to-morrow or some day next week

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked Mr. ASHLEY whether the provision in the bill would not be a nullity?

Mr. ASHLEY replied that that would be a question for the Courts or future Congresses to determine.

Mr. FINCK called for the yeas and nays on Mr WASHBURNE'S motion.

Mr. GARFIELD called out to Mr. WASHBURNE, that if he wanted to kill the bill he might go ahead with his motion.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that he did, and added that he wanted to kill every bill. [Laughter.]

The House refused to lay the bill on the table by 41 to 107.

Mr. ASHLEY again expressed his willingness to let the bill go over if the House would assign one day next week for Nebraska and Colorado.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected to the bill

Mr. ASHLEY then demanded the vote to be taken on the previous question.

The vote was taken by tellers—Messrs. ASHLEY and INGERSOLL. Before concluding the count,

Mr. ASHLEY withdrew the demand for the previous question, a score or two members standing in the area uncounted.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, insisted that the counts should be completed, remarking that the House was not a circus.

The Speaker then appointed two other tellers, by whom the count was renewed, resulting in a vote of 69 yeas to 73 nays. So the House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. BLAINE moved to amend the motion by referring it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa appealed to the House not to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, as that Committee has now more business than it could attend to, and would be compelled to ask leave to sit during the session of the House.

Mr. ASHLEY moved to postpone the bill till next Thursday, without making it a special order.

The Speaker intimated that the effect of that would be that the bill would probably not be reached this session.

Mr. ASHLEY thus admonished, withdrew his motion, and Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois renewed it, but it was rejected—51 to 75.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, expressed his assent to that, as the bill would then come up to-morrow as the unfinished business.

EXTRA COMPENSATION TO THE TREASURY CLERKS.

Before announcing the vote the Speaker presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the distribution of the funds of $250,000 and $160,000 for extra compensation of the Clerks in his Department. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE MITITIA COMMITTEE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. BANKS and VAN AERNAM to fill the vacancies in the Committee on the Militia, occasioned by Messrs. BOYER and HALE being excused from service.

Mr. LEBLOND suggested that before adjourning a Republican caucus should be announced for this evening.

At four o'clock the House adjourned.

### TEXAS.

**Markets—Immigrants from Bremen—Loss of the Sunflower—White Emigrants from Georgia—Death of Capt. Bradbury.**

GALVESTON, Wednesday, Jan 9. }
via NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 10. }

The prices for cotton are unchanged, with no sales. Gold 135½@136½.

The bark *Senora*, from Bremen with emigrants, is reported off the bar. The brig *Derby*, with emigrants for Rio Janeiro, is ready to sail.

A dispatch from Huntsville, Trinity River, says that the steamboat *Sunflower* sunk, on Sunday evening, two miles above Patrick's Ferry, with 653 bales of cotton on board.

The steamer *Indian* is below and proposes to take the cotton at $10 per bale. The river is low, and the *Indian* may not get up.

The *Sunflower* is a total loss.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Advices from Galveston, Texas, report the arrival there of several hundred white emigrants from this State, their homes being already secured, and preparations made for immediate work.

Capt. BRADBURY, who was charged with deepening the channel between Port Lavacca and Matagorda Bay, died a few days since.

**Gov. Throckmorton's Call for Troops.**

GALVESTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

*Flake's Bulletin* says the following is all we can learn relative to the call of Gov. THROCKMORTON on the military for troops. Here follow three papers; the first a petition from the citizens of Caldwell County, praying for protection; the second a letter to Gov. THROCKMORTON detailing outrages, and the third the following:

AUSTIN, Dec. 7, 1866.

Gen. STURGES: I am informed of outrages perpetrated at Prairie Lea, Caldwell County, upon freedmen and others. I would be glad to have you send a part of a company of cavalry, say twenty men, under a judicious and discreet officer, to be retained there for some time for their protection. I shall be glad to consult with you before they go, and to have them sent within the present week.

Very respectfully,
J. W. THROCKMORTON.

### CHINA.

**The New Telegraph Company—Loss of a Chinese Steamer—Fire at Hong Kong—Great Destruction of Buildings and Produce—Mme. Anna Bishop's Concerts.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

By the arrival from Hong Kong of the ship *Viscator* we have thirty-seven days later China advices. The opium market was weak and dull. Movements in cotton continued without regularity. Rice was firmer. There was scarcely any demand for tonnage.

The Hong Kong Press favors the newly projected telegraph company, under the title of the Eastern Asia Telegraph Line, and also warmly advocates the inauguration of a Chinese mail line of steamships from this port.

The steamer *Feen Chang*, which left Hong Kong on Nov. 1 for Amoy, struck a rock on the second day out and sunk. The passengers and crew were saved.

An important case of the Bank of India *vs.* Como has been decided in favor of the trustees.

The French squadron had sailed from Corea.

The Press gives details of an awful conflagration at Hong Kong Oct. 31.

Many hundreds of buildings were burned, and a vast amount of cotton and rice destroyed.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP was giving successful concerts at Hong Kong.

### JAPAN.

**Payment of Duties in Mexican Coin—Another Large Fire at Yokohama.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

From Japan we have the following: The Japanese Custom-house will receive Mexican dollars of full weight and without crack from ships in payment of duties, as long as foreign banks receive the same.

A big fire occurred at Yokohama on Dec. [illegible], being the third within a fortnight. The *Herald* complains of a lack of facilities for extinguishing fires, and urges an increase.

**Gen. Sheridan.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN emphatically denies that he is a candidate for the Presidency. He also says that the report that he is about to be married is equally without foundation. He wants neither the Presidency nor a wife. He has no aspirations beyond his present happy situation and condition.

## GEORGIA.

### Snow-bound on a Plantation—What I Saw, Heard and Think—The Condition of the Freedmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNION POINT, GREEN COUNTY, GA.,
FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1867.

During the past few days spent in this and the adjoining counties I have had the opportunity to witness the conclusion of several contracts between planters and freedmen for the year of grace which has just commenced, and to form a pretty accurate judgment of the relations existing between the contracting parties, and of the feelings which animate the employers in their dealings with the emancipated negroes. It may be that I was especially favored in the cases which came under my immediate observation, but never have I seen in any country I have visited a more cordial confidence, more hearty good will, or more promising combination of interest between the employing and laboring classes, than I saw on the occasions to which I have referred. The freedmen, with few exceptions, had worked during the past year on the places where they reëngaged, and are very generally the former slaves of their present employers. They nearly all said that they made enough for meat and bread by their last year's labor to support them and their families for the next twelve months, after paying back all the advances which were made to them for provisions and clothing, and a few whose quiver was only moderately stocked with arrows in the shape of woolly-headed picaninnies, claim to have a surplus which they are prepared to sell at the present remunerative prices. A few who have numerous small children, and who have had to pay for medical attendance, found when the accounts were squared, that the balance was on the wrong side, but as it was shown that their failure was not attributable to any want of diligence or exertion on their part, the employers forgave them their debt, left them their share of the crop intact, and thus gave them good cause to hope that the New-Year would be happy. With plenty to eat, money in both pockets, good comfortable dwellings, as much firewood as they can use, a good supply of poultry of their own, "a couple of shoats" for next year, and plenty of milk, (and this is the condition of most of them, according to their own account,) I think so far as things material are concerned, they do not need the intervention of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, nor is the necessity so urgent as he seems to suppose for those extremely philanthropic Governmental reforms which he so eloquently advocates at the Cooper Institute. How many of those who weep with him over the cruel wrongs of the "poor negroes" are vastly more fitting objects of compassion and relief! On one of the places where I visited I witnessed the inauguration of a school for the freedmen and their children and the installation of the schoolmistress, who is engaged and paid by the employer, who also finds the school-room, desks, benches, &c., and the fuel, the pupils furnishing the rations, in payment of the intellectual food which the teacher is to supply fresh from that inexhaustible mine known as *Webster's Speller*. The negroes seemed to manifest great interest in their school, professed to feel much anxiety to learn and "get an education," and expressed the determination to make all their children attend regularly and be diligent and obedient to the teacher.

The manager on this place—the man who has entire control of the hands, the stock, supplies, &c., in the absence of the employer—is an intelligent negro. He is quite proud of the trust reposed in him, and unless he uses words to conceal his thoughts, is resolved to prove that he can "do as well as any overseer." He is a very earnest and enthusiastic Methodist. While I was at the plantation some of the hands thought that they would celebrate Christmas, and make it merrier by engaging a fiddler and having a dance. But dancing being specially prohibited by all Methodists as a sin of a more than ordinarily productive nature, the colored manager peremptorily forbade the dance, but graciously permitted the music, including that particular melody which he called "love songs," and which the performer and his audience seemed to understand. There was no question of his authority, no rebellion, and though the dance was evidently regarded as an innocent enjoyment by some, Methodism triumphed. The manager told me afterward that he was responsible for the order and regularity of the place; that if he allowed dancing it would cause strange negroes to congregate there, promote idleness, lead to card-playing and drinking and rioting, and that he thought it best to stop it at once. I was much struck by the willing acquiescence in his command, and doubt whether, if the order emanated from "a white man," it would have been as patiently received. I rather think that this negro is a *rara avis in terris*. (He is *nigroque simillima cygno*, as a matter of course.) He maintains the most rigid discipline; reports all absence without leave, neglect of duty, injury to tools, mules, &c.; keeps the keys of all the supplies; in fact does everything that an overseer ever did, and seems to have the confidence of his subordinates as well as of the employer. The success of his management has induced neighboring proprietors to make a similar experiment, and employ negro managers; but whether they will repent, or be glad at the end of the year, is one of those things which remains to be demonstrated. A friend of mine who has bought a plantation in Ogelthorpe County, intends to try the experiment, and plant without the aid of a Caucassian manager. His principal apprehension is that the mules and stock will suffer, and that he will probably be obliged to employ a white "stock-minder." Negroes in general are very negligent of animals. They cannot be made to comprehend that rubbing and currying are beneficial, or that there is any good in regular feeding and watering. Neither do they see much cruelty in working a mule with a galled shoulder or back, so long as he can go, and the requirement of a clean stable is regarded as the most unreasonable luxury that could possibly be exacted. The "stitch in time saves nine" adage is either unknown to or is shamefully neglected by the colored race. If harness breaks, they never think of mending it but provisionally with a piece of cotton rope, a rusty nail, or "a bit of stick." A wagon's wheels may cry aloud for grease, but they do not get it until the axle is worn and the intervention of the blacksmith is necessary. These are the defects which will prevent employers generally from giving even the best of them control of their farming operations. Experience may teach them, and the practical necessity for thrift and economy may bring them in time to learn their value.

The contracts, at least all those I have seen, are just in their requirements and liberal in their terms. I have seen a good deal in Northern papers of the criminal attempts by old slave-owners to bind negroes by harsh and unjust contracts, but it has been my good fortune not to see any of them. I have visited plantations in most parts of this State during the year, and have seen and talked to both whites and blacks, and while I do not pretend to say that no wrong or injustice has been done or attempted, I do say very positively that I have not seen any, and that I am therefore satisfied that injustice is the exception—the rare exception—and that kindness and liberality are the rule.

It may be that "the Bureau" has produced this favorable result, and that but for its good influences the negroes would not be as well off as they are. But to a superficial observer the necessity for so an expensive an establishment is not apparent, especially as the local laws and magistracy afford ample protection against every imaginable wrong or injustice.

"In the memory of the oldest inhabitant" there has not been so heavy a fall of snow as that which has fallen, and is still falling in this part of the country. To be snow-bound on a plantation at this season of the year is not generally entertaining or agreeable. But I have managed to pass the time very satisfactorily watching closely the practical working of the greatest social experiment of the age, faring sumptuously on "hog meat" in every shape, from the ham to the sausage, and from the fat "middling" to the spare-rib, defying cold by fires of oak and hickory logs, made more intensely hot and brilliant by "fat lightwood," and enjoying very much the pages of *Griffith Gaunt*.

If the weather permits, I propose to return to Augusta to-morrow. I miss the daily papers, and want to know what is thought of WENDELL PHILLIPS' last plan of "reconstruction."

QUONDAM.

## THE EXCISE LAW.

### Provisions of the Statute—Preparations for its Enforcement—Measures to Frustrate its Execution—Who are Entitled to Licenses—Instructions to the Police Force.

The Excise Law, known in law as "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," was passed by the last Legislature with a view to enabling the cities and towns in the District to raise some revenue from a business which it was believed was the basis of much of the expense devolving upon the community at large; as also for the prevention of scenes which ought not to be permitted in the midst of any civilized community. It needed no argument to show that young men had been demoralized by their attendance upon society such as they could find in the saloons of this City and other places; that night was made hideous by the tumults which occurred in places where liquors were sold; that such places were the haunts of thieves, gamblers, and all sorts of dangerous characters, and that it had become unsafe both to the Police who during the night guarded the City from the spoiler, and to the citizen going about his business, to be out in the streets alone. In many districts of the City the Police were obliged to walk about in pairs, and even then were not unfrequently assailed and beaten. Of the ten thousand persons who sold liquors in this City and Brooklyn, only some 750 had any licenses, leaving the balance in the category of law-breakers. All of them, or most of them, kept their places open on the Sabbath, and the statistics of the Police Department indicate conclusively that more annoyance was caused, requiring the services of the Police force during the twenty-four hours of Sunday, than on any other day of the week. The passage of the Excise Law, therefore, was hailed with rejoicing on the part of the people, while it sent consternation to a large number of dealers in the worst kinds of liquors. The respectable persons who dealt in liquors, and who were always known to be scrupulous as to the quality of liquids served out to their customers, also hailed the law with delight, and proceeded to act under it. Such as were denied licenses by the Excise Board, and others who were led by the noses by some wary lawyers, applied for injunctions to prevent the Board interfering with them in their business. The following is the law substantially:

#### THE EXCISE LAW.

The Excise Law forms the 578th chapter of the laws of the State of New-York, and passed both Houses of the Legislature April 14, 1866, three-fifths of the members being present. The title of the act states that it is intended for the regulation of "the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," and it enacts that the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health are constituted a Board of Excise for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, excepting the County of Westchester, and they alone shall possess the powers and perform the duties of Commissioners of Excise within said Metropolitan Police District. There shall, in said Metropolitan Police District, be an officer known by the title of "Inspector of Excise."

Sections 3 and 4 provide that from and after the 1st of May, 1866, no person or persons shall, within the District, publicly keep, or sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer in quantities less that five gallons at a time, unless as he or they may be licensed.

The Board of Excise shall have power to grant licenses to persons of good moral character, who shall be approved by them, permitting them for one year from the time the same shall be granted to sell and dispose of, at any one named place within said District, &c., strong and spirituous liquors, in quantities less than five gallons at a time upon receiving a license fee, to be fixed in their discretion. Such licenses to be in the form of a written or printed certificate, stating the name of the person or persons and the place licensed; shall be signed as the Board shall direct; shall be kept posted by the persons licensed conspicuously in the places where such sales are made, and shall be exhibited at all times by the persons so licensed, and by all persons acting under such licenses, on demand to every Sheriff, constable or officer or member of the police; any omission so to display and exhibit such certificate shall be presumptive evidence that persons so omitting to display and exhibit the same have no license.

Sections 7 and 8 provide that persons not licensed may, within the said district, keep, and, in quantities not less than five gallons at a time, sell and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, &c., provided that no part thereof shall be drunk or used in the building, or in any building, yard, garden or inclosure communicating with, or in any public street or place contiguous to, the building in which the same shall be kept, sold or disposed of. Licenses so granted shall not authorize any persons to, nor shall any persons publicly keep, sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, &c., on Sunday, or on any day upon which a general or special election or town meeting shall be held, within one-quarter of a mile of the place where the same shall be held.

Persons licensed shall prevent, so far as in their power, and shall at all events give immediate notice to the Police, of all and every disturbance, disorder or breach of the peace in any place which shall be so licensed, and shall forthwith cause all persons to be removed therefrom, and the place to be closed, and kept closed until quiet is restored.

Neither shall any licensed person sell, give or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, &c., to any apprentice or person under 18 years of age, knowing or having reason to believe him to be such without the consent, in the case of an apprentice, of his master or mistress, in the case of a person under eighteen years of age, of his father, mother or guardian.

The same rule applies also to the sale of any strong or spirituous liquors, &c., to an habitual drunkard, or to any intoxicated person or persons then being under the influence of liquor. No licensed liquor-dealer shall, against the request of any wife, husband, parent or child, sell, give or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, &c., to the husband of any such wife, parent or child.

All persons licensed shall keep the places at which they are so licensed orderly and quiet, and between the hours of 12 o'clock at night and sunrise, and on Sundays, completely and effectually closed. There is nothing in the law to prevent hotels from receiving and otherwise entertaining the traveling public upon Sundays.

Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of the act shall for each offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished with a fine of not less than $30, nor more than $100, or with imprisonment for not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In addition thereto, every person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions hereof shall be liable to a penalty of $50 for each offence, recoverable in a civil action in the name of said Board of Excise, provided that any person or persons may complain to the President of such Board of Excise of any such offence; and, on the recovery by said Board of the penalty therefor, the said Board shall pay to the person or persons so first complaining, if not members of the Police Department, the one-half of the penalty so recovered; and said Board shall have authority to employ and pay attorney or attorneys to prosecute actions for the recovery of such penalties.

Any conviction for the violation of the provisions of the law by any person or persons licensed, or at any place licensed, shall forfeit and annul such license.

It shall be the duty of every Sheriff, Constable, Policeman and officer of Police to compel the observance, and to prevent the violation of the foregoing provisions, if necessary, by summarily closing and keeping closed any places in which shall be violated any of such provisions; and they are directed to arrest all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, and carry such persons before any magistrate of the city or town in which the offence shall be committed, to be dealt with according to the act. And it shall be the duty of every magistrate to entertain complaints for such violations made by any person under oath.

It shall be the duty of every member of police to arrest any person who shall be intoxicated in the street or places where strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer are sold, publicly kept or disposed of, and to take him before any magistrate of the same city or town; and if such magistrate shall, after due examination, deem him too much intoxicated to be examined, or to answer on oath correctly, the magistrate shall cause him to be confined until he shall become sober, and then to be brought before the magistrate, who shall examine him on oath or affirmation as to the cause of such intoxication, and ascertain from him from whom he obtained the liquor he shall have drunk; but such examination shall not be used as evidence against such intoxicated person in any prosecution, civil or criminal, such intoxication being hereby declared to be an offence, punishable upon conviction by a fine of $10 and costs, and imprisonment until the same shall be paid, not exceeding ten days.

Section twenty-three provides that all license fees and penalties incurred shall be received by and paid over to the Board of Excise, and shall be by them, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of collection, appropriated toward the expenses of the Police Department of the said district, provided that nothing in the law contained shall divert from the State Inebriate Asylum such proportion of license fees as is now set apart for said institution by existing laws. The said Board shall annually report all sums so received by them, and all magistrates and courts shall monthly report and pay over to said Board all fines imposed and received by them.

The law further enacts that any person who shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines to any of the individuals to whom it is declared by this act to be unlawful to make such sale, shall be liable for all damages which may be sustained in consequence of such sale, and the parties so offending may be sued in any court in this State by any individual sustaining such injuries, or by said Board of Health, and the sums recovered shall be for the benefit of the party injured.

#### THE EXECUTION OF THE LAW.

The duty of executing the law was intrusted to Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police, who immediately issued General Order, No. 449, to his captains, on the 17th of April, 1866, to obtain the necessary information to enable the Excise Board to act intelligently. This was embraced in the following requirements:

You will make report, arranged by street and number, on or before the 28th day of April, current, of every place in your precinct where such liquors, or any of them, have been sold, at any time during the past twelve months; in every case giving the full name of each person so engaged in selling, whether as sole proprietor or partner.

You will also, in each case, report distinctly on the following points:

1. Whether sales were made under authority of license duly granted by Excise Commissioners of the County, or in defiance thereof.
2. Whether the places were kept open, or liquors of any kind were sold, on Sundays or election days.
3. Whether the places were open for business between twelve o'clock at night and sunrise, or during any portion of that period of time.
4. Whether females were employed as bar tenders, or waiters, in the drinking rooms.
5. Whether music, or other extraneous attractions, were introduced into the drinking rooms.
6. What class of persons have been in the habit of frequenting the place.
7. Whether it has been necessary for the police to visit the place for the protection of the public peace.
If so, how often.
8. Whether the proprietor has been arrested by the police since being engaged in this business.
If so, how often, and on what charges.

The issuing of the above order was the signal for the cursing of the devoted Superintendent in every low groggery and infamous den in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and steps were to be taken forthwith to have him displaced, and one of the plans contemplated an amendment of the Police Law so as to legislate Mr. KENNEDY out of office. As the law was enforced Mr. KENNEDY gradually but certainly became more unpopular among the rum-sellers who didn't like the Excise Law, and hated Mr. KENNEDY's record of their places even worse.

#### DELIVERY OF BLANKS TO APPLICANTS.

By General Order No. 450, the Captain of each Precinct was provided with blanks of application to be given to persons applying for license to sell less than five gallons at a time, but only to such as he (the Captain), could recommend. Each blank, when delivered to the applicant, was to have the indorsement of the Captain as a guide for the Board. Each Captain had also to keep a correct record of the blanks thus delivered, and was to be present at the Board when the applicants presented themselves.

#### HEARING OF APPLICANTS.

On the 1st of May Mr. KENNEDY issued General Order No. 451, which fixed the days for the hearing of the applicants in person at Police Headquarters. The first hearing was on the 4th of May, and included applicants from the First, Second, Third and Twenty-seventh Precincts, and the following day brought up the applicants from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Precincts. As we name these precincts in connection with this order, many ludicrous scenes at the hearings are recalled. In no profession or calling of life, is it possible to get together a body of men who seemed to know so little, and to care less about law, or their obligations to society; who seemed so utterly steeped in ignorance, as the men who presented themselves before the Board on the second day of application. The men who were present on those days of application, from May 4 to May 24, constituted a social study, as well as the problem to be studied; they were the indication lines of the moral pest-houses of the City—the outlines of Metropolitan immorality. While there were many excellent citizens among the number, there were more who were the opposite.

General Oorder No. 454 was issued on the 19th of May, for the purpose of calling the attention of the Police Captains to the provisions of the law to be enforced by them. It was followed by General Order No. 457, June 12, directing the Captains to prepare complete rolls of the licensed places in their respective Precincts, the rolls to be filed at Headquarters; and after one inspection of all places where liquor was sold, the law was to be enforced against all offenders. The places were not to be closed by the Police, but offenders were to be arrested, taken to Court, and arrested as often as they repeated the offence.

#### THE INJUNCTION PERIOD.

As matters were becoming close, and the liquor dealers who kept the worst dens were beginning to feel the restraints of the law to be unpleasant to them, at the same time that the community outside of this very small interest was rejoicing over the improved order which prevailed in the City by day and by night, the Courts were applied to for injunctions, Judge CARDOZO taking the lead in the enterprise. The number of injunctions issued was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Issued by Judge Cardozo | 704 |
| Issued by Judge Brady | 129 |
| Issued by Judge McCunn | 21 |
| Total | 854 |

While the injunctions were pending Mr. KENNEDY issued General Order No. 461, July 2, which directed the eye of the Police to be kept upon the conduct of the persons who had obtained injunctions, and once in each twenty-four hours make report of the same to Headquarters. Meantime the Order of Injunction was to be observed until a legal release therefrom was announced.

#### INDICTMENTS.

On the 4th of July, Mr. KENNEDY issued Order No. 462, relative to the cases which had been brought before Recorder HACKETT for decision. It was as follows:

"It has become necessary for the Police to relax the effort it has been making under authority of the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the Excise Law of 1866, in consequence of the action of Recorder HACKETT, at the Court of General Sessions, in the cases of the People *vs.* JACOB KRUSHAAR and five other defendants, indicted by the Grand Jury for violations of that law. The question decided by the Recorder was one that was fairly before him; and, although there is good ground to differ with him in the conclusion he reached, yet, until reversed by a higher judicial authority, his decision must be respected and complied with. It may require considerable time to have the question on the constitutionality of the law finally disposed of; and it would work unfairly toward the persons who have been adjudged by the Excise Board as worthy to be intrusted with license, and who have paid therefor to permit those other persons who were not deemed worthy to be so intrusted, and who have resisted the operation of the law, to enjoy business advantages over them. Therefore, while you will continue vigorously to enforce all other laws of the State now applicable to the sale of liquors, and to a due observance of the Sabbath day, you will suspend, until further orders, any action required of you to be performed under the Excise Law of 1866."

The District-Attorney, as was his duty, appealed the case to the Court of Appeals. While that was pending a disaster befel the liquor interest in Brooklyn, which is fully stated in the following General Order No. 467, issued by Mr. KENNEDY July 21, 1866:

#### SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court, in Chambers, of the Second Judicial District, on the hearing of two several writs of *habeas corpus* for the release of KETCHUM and DE VAUCEE, who were under arrest for selling "strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer" without license from the Metropolitan Board of Excise, remanded the prisoners to custody, and decided (two Justices concurring) that the act of April 14, 1866, being chapter 578, is constitutional and in full force, so far as was submitted to the Court on the question involved. It, therefore, devolves on every member of the Metropolitan Police force, whose sphere of duty is within the limits of the Second Judicial District, and of the Metropolitan Excise District therein, to enforce so much of the law referred to as prohibits the sale of certain liquors without license. You are, therefore, ordered to arrest any or all persons who may be found, within the limits above designated, acting in violation of the third section of the Metropolitan Excise Law.

Thereafter the people had a long suspense. Two elections came and went, and much of the business pertaining to them was transacted in unlicensed liquor places. The Excise Law was said to be the death-stroke to the Republican Party in the State—a stroke from which recovery was impossible. All sorts of theories for the amendment of the Excise Law were suggested and discussed, mostly however with an eye to some personal or political interest; never, except by the temperance people, with a view to what would tend to the cause of general improvement and public safety.

#### THE LAW DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

At length the law was declared to be constitutional, and arrangements at once entered into to execute it throughout every portion of the District, which is as follows: The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; the villages of New-Brighton and Edgewater, and the towns of Castleton, Northfield, Southfield, Westfield and Middletown, in the County of Richmond; the towns of New-Utrecht, Gravesend, New-Lots and Flatbush, in the County of Kings; the village of Astoria, and the towns of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, in the County of Queens.

To this end Mr. KENNEDY issued another order, No. 483, as follows:

The Court of Appeals, on the several cases brought before it involving the constitutionality of the act of April 14, 1866, being chapter 578 of the Laws of 1866, and commonly known as the Excise Law, has decided that the law in all its parts is constitutional. Under this decision it becomes the duty of every member of the Metropolitan Police Force "to compel the observance and to prevent the violation" of the provisions of this law, which declares violations thereof to be misdemeanors, and thereby authorizes every officer and member of the Police to arrest for such violations without warrant. This duty is expected to be performed with vigor. In enforcing this law, you will be careful not only to prevent all persons within the Excise District from disposing of any "strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer," in quantities less than five gallons at a time, without license, but will also keep a close watch on those that are licensed, and arrest and hold all such as may not keep the place in which they are licensed to sell, etc., completely and effectually closed "between the hours of 12 o'clock at night and sunrise, and on Sundays" the entire day, as provided by Section 14. You will also see that they do not dispose of any of the licensed liquors to children, or to any other of the classes inhibited by Sections 11, 12 and 13. Section 16 makes it a misdemeanor for any persons except those licensed, and those permitted to sell in quantities of more than five gallons at a time, to have any "sign, notice or token" about their premises that such liquors, wines, ale or beer are kept for sale. You will forthwith notify all unlicensed persons within your precinct, who have such signs or tokens on their premises, to remove them without delay; and if such notice is not complied with in three days, you will arrest the delinquents for the misdemeanor, and have them disposed of as required by the last clause of Section 20. You will make separate and special reports of all violations of this law by any person holding an excise license, and of any person in the employ of such person, in order that it may be laid before the Board of Excise, with the view of revoking the license held.

#### THE LAST ORDER.

Owing to some misunderstanding it was deemed important that still another order of a most explicit nature should be issued, hence the following was sent from Headquarters, by Mr. KENNEDY, by telegraph:

JANUARY 8, 1867.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH ORDER.—There seems to be a misunderstanding about the time when notice is to be given, under General Order No. 483, for taking down signs, &c., by persons not licensed to dispose of liquors. You will therefore understand that the Excise law is not to be enforced until Saturday, 12th inst., and that persons notified to remove liquor signs, &c., on that day will be allowed three judicial days, thereafter, in which to remove them, therefore, no person can be arrested on this charge until Thursday, 17th inst. J. A. K.

#### A FEW POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Persons who sued out injunctions, who are otherwise entitled to receive licenses from the Excise Board, will receive them as soon as the injunctions shall have been removed and the orders of the Courts vacated. Till then the treasurer cannot accept the fee for license, nor can the parties be interfered with in carrying on their business.

Persons who carry on the refreshment business, and who keep open houses for the benefit of persons having occasion to be out during the night or morning, such as newspaper printers, &c., &c., need not close their places entirely; but they must effectually cover up that portion of their premises protected by the license, after 12 o'clock at night or on Sundays.

Licenses are not property and cannot be transferred. In all cases where there is a transfer of places for the sale of liquors, the Board will grant new licenses for a full year, making allowance for the unexpired portion of the time signified by the face of the original license.

Judge RUSSELL has charged the Grand Jury that all cases under the Excise Law sent to them from the District-Attorney are to be entertained. But as the same Judge also charged the Grand Jury that they might originate cases where the public interests at large are at stake, so they may take cognizance of any cases of violation of the Excise Law without waiting for any message from the District-Attorney.

The closing point to be observed is simple and must commend itself to all. The people of New-York are avowedly a law-abiding people, independent of the existence of many irregularities which are not to be disputed here, and the Excise Law being declared by the highest judicial authority in the State to be constitutional, it becomes the duty of all good citizens to sustain it. It is the law and should be obeyed in letter and in spirit.

## OBITUARY.

### Death of Hon. John Fine, of St. Lawrence County.

Hon. JOHN FINE died in Ogdensburg on the 4th inst., in the 74th year of his age. He was a native of this City, and graduated from Columbia College in 1809, at the age of 15, receiving the second honor, the English salutatory. He studied law for five years, and removed to St. Lawrence County in 1815, and formed a law partnership with LOUIS HASBROUCK, which continued until the death of the latter in 1834. In 1824 he was appointed First Judge of the county, and was continued in this office by reappointment till March, 1839. In the Fall of 1838 he was elected to Congress, and served through the term. In 1844 he was reappointed First Judge, and held that office until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1847. During his service of over eighteen years on the bench, three only of his decisions were reversed. In 1848 he was elected to the Senate, and served one term. Judge FINE received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia College in 1812, and that of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College in 1850. From 1821 to 1833 he held the office of County Treasurer. In 1852 he published a volume of lectures on law for the use of his sons, of which Judge CADY has said: "I do not believe there is another work in the English language which contains so much legal information in so few words." In the various benevolent movements of the day, especially in the founding and support of the County Bible Society, Judge FINE has been prominent. A few years since he lost the sight of one eye, and the other was so much affected from sympathy as to render him unable to participate with his fellow-citizens in public affairs. For the last two years he has gradually declined.

### Allowance to Informers.

In the United States Circuit Court at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday last, Judge BALLARD rendered a decision, which involves the question as to how far the pardoning power of the President extends. The case in which the decision was rendered was that of the United States against J. G. HARRIS, who was arrested last Summer for selling cigars without having upon them the proper revenue stamps. He was tried, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $600, $250 of which was, by order of the Court, allowed to the informer. After the conviction, and while HARRIS was confined in prison, the President remitted two-thirds of the fine—$400. But Judge BALLARD on Saturday decided that the President could not remit any part of the fine allowed the informer, and that the latter, notwithstanding the pardon, was entitled to $250.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### A FRACAS IN THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

### An Inkstand Thrown at the President—Pistols Produced—The Lobby in a Ferment—The Session of the Board Cut Short by the Police.

As already stated in the TIMES, the Board of Councilmen organized on Monday last and adjourned to 2 P. M. yesterday.

It was generally supposed that Mr. JOHN STACOM would have been elected President of the Board and Mr. HAGGERTY Clerk, and a resolution was offered to that effect, but Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS offered as a substitute a resolution to elect Mr. BRINKMAN President and Mr. GREEN Clerk.

To the profound astonishment of those who were not in the secret the substitute was adopted by a vote of 13 to 12, the vote standing as follows:

YEAS—Flynn, McVeany, Terhune, Seger, Brinkman, Gilmore, Webber, Thomas Murray, Turner, Walter B. Roberts, Thomas, Stephen Roberts, Cregier—13.

NAYS—O'Brien, Reilly, Stacom, Long, Lamb, ulkin, Gibney, Daly, Hartman, Kenney, H. Murray, Hart—12.

So indignant were the minority at what they considered the cheat practiced on them, that the Committee appointed by the temporary Chairman to conduct Mr. BRINKMAN to his seat declined to extend that courtesy to him, and after an interchange of expressions, forcible, if not polite, Mr. BRINKMAN proceeded unattended to the chair. As he passed along several of the members branded him as a perjurer, and one desired to know "who it was that swallowed a Bible in the caucus." Mr. BRINKMAN did not reply to this pointed question, but took his seat in the chair.

It is alleged, in explanation of this scene, that Mr. BRINKMAN took an oath in private caucus to support Mr. STACOM for the Presidency, and at the last moment "sold out," the price being the Presidency of the Board for himself and the head clerkship for his friend, Mr. GREEN.

On the other hand, Mr. BRINKMAN's friends assert that the other party did not keep faith with them, and consequently BRINKMAN was released from his oath. Thus the matter stood, and it was very naturally supposed that the ensuing meeting of the Board would be a stormy one, and so it proved. The Board had adjourned to meet at 2 P. M. yesterday, and long before the hour the stairways and passages leading to the chamber of the Board were thronged with an excited crowd, who discussed the proceedings which took place at the last meeting in an animated if not very polite manner.

The newly-elected President of the Board, Mr. BRINKMAN, and several of the members, entered the Chamber by the private door, and a rush was made by the crowd outside to get in with them, but this was prevented, and Mr. BRINKMAN and his friends, anticipating a row, dispatched a messenger to Capt. BRACKETT for half a dozen policemen. These were promptly on hand, and the doors being then thrown open the lobby rushed in and disposed of themselves in the best manner they could.

It was noticeable that one of the officers of the Board made his appearance with an eye which had evidently come in contact with somebody's fist; and one of the members appeared to have been engaged in a recent tussle.

At 2 o'clock, Mr. BRINKMAN ordered the roll to be called, and most of the members answered to their names.

A motion was made to dispense with the reading of the minutes. An angry discussion between Messrs. STACOM, FLYNN and HARTMAN followed on the question of reading the minutes, and about half a score of members endeavored to speak at once. Finally, the President declared the motion adopted.

Councilman HARTMAN here rose and exclaimed, "I enter a protest against the decision of the Chair. That gentleman in the chair is a perjurer!"

Councilman FLYNN now moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet that day two weeks.

The President put the question, and declared it adopted amid great confusion, about half the members present shouting that they protested against the decision of the Chair.

Several members, misunderstanding the purport of Mr. FLYNN's motion, rose to leave, supposing the Board adjourned, and considerable confusion ensued.

Order having been in some measure restored, Mr. GREEN, the Clerk, read a list of clerical appointments made by him, (already published in the TIMES,) and submitted them to the Board for approval.

This was the signal for a general row. Several members rose and declared that the Board was adjourned, while others assailed the President with the epithets "Perjurer," "Scoundrel," "Swindler," &c.

Mr. STACOM made himself heard amid the confusion exclaiming that the Board would never meet again while that perjurer sat in the chair; that it was useless to attempt to transact any business, and that he appealed to the Republican members of the Board for justice.

The lobby here joined in and assailed the President with all sorts of uncomplimentary epithets—"perjurer," "swindler," "Bible swallower," &c., being among those applied to him.

Councilman LONG, who sat nearly opposite the President, now rose apparently for the purpose of delivering a speech, but instead of doing so he seized an inkstand and threw it with great force at President BRINKMAN's head. The aim, however, was not true, and the missle fell harmless after striking the front of the President's desk.

This was the culminating point. The members rose in a body, the lobby sprang over the railings into the centre of the chamber; the clerks left their seats and the reporters gathered up their notes and waited patiently for the next scene.

It was not long in coming, for Officer HALLETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, with Officer KINNEY, of the Mayor's office, here rushed in and forcing their way through the crowd that thronged the body of the chamber, arrested President BRINKMAN, who had retreated behind the reporters' table, and Mr. McCLENACHAN, a clerk in the Street Department, at the same time securing a pistol that had been passed to McCLENACHAN by BRINKMAN. They were both taken before Capt. BRACKETT, where Mr. LONG, the thrower of the inkstand, made a complaint against BRINKMAN for carrying a concealed weapon.

Mr. BRINKMAN said that his life having been threatened, he had consulted with Justice HOGAN, who had granted him permission to carry a pistol.

Here it was announced that the Mayor having been requested to hear and dispose of the case, had agreed to do so, and the parties proceeded to the Mayor's Office.

Mayor HOFFMAN said that it was a nice state of things when gentlemen could not meet without throwing inkstands at each other and drawing pistols. Such proceedings would inevitably lead to the abolishment of the Board of Councilmen. "It," said Mr. HOFFMAN, "you will agree not to carry your quarrel further, I will discharge you on your own recognizances, otherwise I will hold you."

Mr. LONG replied that he would make no promise, nor could he have faith in any promise made by Mr. BRINKMAN. He would not, he said, consider his word good for anything.

The Mayor said that the value of Mr. BRINKMAN's word was a question for him (the Mayor) to decide.

Mr. BRINKMAN said he carried the pistol for self-protection, as he had been informed and believed that his life was in danger. He had not drawn it until an inkstand had been thrown at him. He had had a conversation with Justice HOGAN on the subject, and the Justice had authorized him to carry a pistol.

Mayor HOFFMAN said that Justice HOGAN had, in so doing, exceeded his powers, and that no Magistrate was authorized to give permission to any one to carry weapons. The Police of the City were able and willing to protect citizens if they anticipated violence.

The friends of Messrs. BRINKMAN and LONG here had some private conversation with them, the result being that they promised the Mayor to be on their good behavior for the future, and were, therefore, discharged on their own recognizances.

It is quite evident that every future meeting of the Board will be attended with disorder, and perhaps violence. No business can possibly be transacted while the present feeling among the members exists, and as neither party appears willing to give way, the result will of course be a dead-lock, which may perhaps be cut short by the Legislature.

## THE SWINDLING CONSPIRACY.

### Examination of William C. Williams on a Charge of Forgery—Extraordinary Testimony Offered by the Complainant—No Definite Result Attained.

Yesterday morning Justice HOGAN made a preliminary examination in the charge of forgery made against WM. C. WILLIAMS by Mr. SAMPSON H. SMITH, of the firm of SMITH & Co., of No. 60 Catharine-street. WILLIAMS is accused of having forged the name of the firm in an indorsement to a check for $3,000, drawn by CURTIS & Co. on the Central National Bank of No. 320 Broadway. The prisoner is also made a co-conspirator in the alleged extensive scheme of swindling operations of FOLGER & TIBBS, the examinations in which case have been already reported in the TIMES. This charge of forgery being a separate case, the first hearing was granted yesterday morning.

*Charles E. Bogert*, paying teller of the Central National Bank, was called to the stand and testified that the check alleged to be forged was received by the bank through him, and the amount charged to the account of Curtis & Co., who have since announced that the check was not properly chargeable to them.

The complainant, *Mr Smith*, was next called, and he was submitted to a severe cross-examination by defendant's counsel. In his original affidavit, an abstract of which was published in the TIMES some weeks ago, the complainant stated that the accused has falsely and fraudulently used and forged the names of the firm to the check. When examined yesterday his testimony seemed to take a different bias from the first affidavit in the case, and the impression was created in the minds of those present that he aimed to shield WILLIAMS. He deposed, as will be seen from the following supplementary affidavit that he had given the prisoner permission to open an account with Messrs. HOWES & MACY in the name of SMITH & Co., and to draw checks in the same way. His complete evidence was as follows:

I have known Williams since August last; I have had business dealings with him; he did open an account in the name of Smith & Co. at the house of Howes & Macy; I had one check for $600 of Smith & Co., drawn by Wm. C. Williams on the banking-house of Howes & Macy, and used it for the benefit of Smith & Co., of which firm I am a member; Wm. C. Williams employed the clerks for me; he employed a man named John —— and Robert ——; I bought goods of him; I do not recollect saying that he was a member of the firm of Smith & Co., of which I was a member; I do not recollect seeing any other check but the one mentioned; I never had the check for the $3,000 in my hands until the day the complaint was made; Curtis & Co. did not owe my firm any money; I did not lose anything by the check; I was urged to make the original affidavit by a lawyer named Smith and a Mr. Jewett, a merchant; I should not have come had they not urged me; Mr. Jewett came to my store and said Mr. Buel, the President of the bank, had told him that he knew me, and that if it had not been for him and Mr. Buel, I would have been arrested; he then wanted to see my signature, and I showed it to him in three different ways; he then showed me some checks and said "now I will get my money," for he knew the signature on the check was not mine, by the way I had written the other three; he then asked me to come over to Court, and in the mean time to speak to no one, that he did not wish to see me in trouble, and that he would see me out all right; he then came in with Mr. Buel and I came over to Court; while on the way I said "I think I had better consult a lawyer;" he replied that it was not necessary; I made and signed the affidavit; I at first refused to sign it on the grounds that Mr. Williams had not injured me by doing this, and because it would pronounce him a forger; Mr. Jewett did not explain what he meant when he said he would get his pay; I did not give Mr. Williams authority to sign the name of Smith & Co. to checks; I did not draw any checks on the bank account opened by Williams; the check of $600 was duly honored.

*Re-direct*—The firm of Smith & Co., which I represent, was composed of myself and my brother, Lansing Smith; I know that Williams had no authority from my brother to sign the name of Smith & Co.; Williams was not a member of the firm of Smith & Co., that I represent, at any time; I do not know that Williams opened a bank account at the house of Howes & Macy of my own knowledge, except by the check of $600; I bought goods from Williams as salesman from the house of Folger & Tibbs; the goods were delivered at No. 60 Catharine-street; the goods are sold in the name of Folger & Tibbs.

*Re-cross-examined*—Williams asked me if he could use the name of Smith & Co.; I told him he could; he asked me this about the 1st of October; I gave Williams authority; the check I spoke of as being of $600 is for $593 12; I have not spoken to the prisoner since I made the affidavit; the affidavit I made on the 15th of November, 1866, was true.

The examination was then adjourned until next Monday, the 14th inst.

When examined on the charge by the magistrate, WILLIAMS gave his age as 38, and he is a native of this City. In answer to the complaint, he made the following statement: The signature is mine; I am not guilty of forgery; I am the company of that concern.

He was then sent down to a cell, bail being refused.

It is understood that the prosecution have considerable testimony to offer in this branch of the main case, and the entire course of proceedings appears to be of a very complex nature.

## THE POOR CHILDREN OF BROOKLYN.

### The Work of the Industrial School and Home for Destitute Children in that City.

The charitable institutions of Brooklyn are numerous, but of them all there is none more fruitful in good, none that appeals more directly to the head and heart of every true man or woman than the Industrial School Association, the Home for Destitute children.

The first annual report of this Society states that the work was commenced by "a few benevolent ladies, whose hearts were moved to compassion by seeing so many little female beggars and vagrants about the streets." They conceived the idea of "taking these friendless wanderers from the streets and placing them in a school where they might be taught, clothed and fed." "At an informal meeting which was held on the 27th of March, 1854, a committee of three ladies was appointed to decide upon and name a board of managers; also a committee of three to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to prepare notices and invitations to the churches in the city to attend a public and general meeting, which was appointed to be held on the 4th of April, for the purpose of maturing the organization of the association." At this general meeting the Committee previously appointed for that purpose reported a Constitution and By-Laws which were read and adopted. A Board of Managers was then chosen, consisting of one member from each Church there represented. In the month of February, 1855, the voluntary organization thus established incorporated itself under the general law providing for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable and other institutions, and caused their certificate to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The certificate of incorporation declares it to be the business and object of the society "to establish and support industrial schools for destitute children in the City of Brooklyn, in which they shall be taught the elementary branches of a useful education, and so trained and instructed as to promote their moral welfare." In order more fully to carry out the objects of the institution, they applied to the Legislature in 1857 and obtained an act amending and enlarging the powers contained in their charter, and authorizing them to establish and provide a home for destitute children. This act is similar to the act incorporating the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, in New-York, and gives to the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children authority to receive by surrender from their parents, and by commitment from the Mayor or Surrogate, children whose parents neglect to provide for them, or who are committed for crime; and when children are so received the Association becomes their guardian with full power to bind them out by adoption or to service. In the fifth annual report it is stated that it was found absolutely necessary to pass this act in order "to enable the ladies of the Industrial Schools to assume the guardianship and control of such of their scholars as were found to lose the benefit of their daily instruction by being maltreated and degraded by their drunken and unnatural parents while at home." Owing to the increasing growth of the work, it was thought advisable to purchase land and erect a building such as would be suitable for carrying on still further the object of the Association. Accordingly, six lots were purchased on Butler-street, between Flatbush and Vanderbilt avenues. This situation is both pleasant and healthful for the children, it is easy of access, and its proximity to Prospect Park renders it a very desirable location. In the Spring of 1862 the building was completed; since which time it has been occupied by the Association. The powers vested in the Association in reference to the surrender of children have been established and sustained by the Supreme Court of this District in the case of the People *ex rel.* the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children *vs.* THOMAS KEARNEY. This case is familiarly known as the case of the LAFFIN children; and the same was ably and successfully defended by Gen. JESSE C. SMITH, the counsel of the Association, in their behalf. At the suggestion of the gentlemen of the Advisory Committee, four additional lots have been purchased on the west side, adjoining the building, at a cost of thirty-six hundred dollars, and four lots on the east side of the original purchase, at the same cost, will be added to the property, and the title vested in the Association—making in all 175 feet front on Butler and Baltic streets by 262 feet in depth between the said streets. From this account of the commencement and progress of the work of this Association, it will be seen that it is constantly increasing in magnitude and importance. Each year a larger number of children are gathered under its sheltering wing for protection. Of course the expenses are heavier; and in exact ratio to the increase of work must be the demand for an increased liberality from the Christian public.

The expenses during the past and current year have been unusually heavy owing to the purchase and repair of a school-house in Concord-street, and to the constant pressure upon the Society for assistance. Thus far the people of the city have regarded the association with great favor, and recognizing the good that is done at the Home have ever manifested the most generous disposition toward it.

Many of the children admitted at the Home are mere babes, others have attained only the tender age of two or three years, but all are received and all are tended with gentle and loving hands. The Society says:

"It has frequently been a subject-matter of discussion at the meetings of the Board as to whether it was advisable to admit such very young children. On the one side, it has been argued that the same amount of money might be more profitably spent in some other way for the extension of the work among older children. This being really a separate and distinct field of labor, to carry it out fully would require appurtenances and appliances which we cannot command, and to which our present means are inadequate. On the other hand, there is no other institution in Brooklyn in which infants are received, and the applications are so frequent and so pressing that the Executive Committee find it almost impossible to refuse. The difficulty lies in the fact of the enormous board which a poor woman must pay if she places her child out elsewhere to nurse. All that she could earn is required to pay for her child, and there is nothing left for her own support and the clothing necessary for herself and infant. Even in placing the child with some other poor woman, the risk is great that it may be neglected or placed most of the day in charge of the younger children of the family in which it is boarded. Again and again poor mothers urge the plea that they know not where else to place their infants: and as the ladies represent to them the chances in favor of and against their living, the mother accepts the risk, saying that she has tried elsewhere and finds this the most desirable home for the infant. Under such pressure the Nursery has been filled, until, from want of room, the ladies were obliged to refuse further applicants. Careful nurses and a nursery matron, under the supervision of a committee of managers, do all that lies in their power for the infants who are thus placed in the institution; and the Board are confident that, whatever may be the result in each case, it is not from want of attention that the children suffer. The attending physician assures us that the proportion of deaths in this institution is not any greater than it would be among the same number of children elsewhere. These little ones are often delicate and scrofulous, inheriting feeble constitutions from over-worked or poverty-stricken parents. Every mother knows the unremitting care required to rear an infant, and how much depends upon the vigilance of maternal love. We cannot wonder, therefore, that many of these children die; but we point with joyful exultation to the group who, having passed the fearful ordeal of teething, are as merry and rosy as the inmates of many a wealthy and luxurious nursery."

The Association is too valuable an adjunct to the churches, schools and public spirit of the City to be suffered to die. It has done a great and good work, is doing it now, and appeals directly to every lover of little children—and who is not?—for pecuniary aid and personal sympathy.

## FIRES YESTERDAY.

### Fire in Sixth-avenue—Aggregate Loss About $8,000.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given as flames were discovered issuing from the basement of No. 681 Sixth-avenue. When the firemen arrived on the ground they found that the grocery on the first floor, occupied by MOORE & JEFFRYS, was also on fire, in fact it seems that the flames originated in the store and then dropped into the basement, which being filled with furniture in storage, soon added to the volume of the fire. Both the grocery and the basement were soon flooded with water, and the flames by that means were extinguished. The damage to the stock of groceries, principally by water, is not over $1,000, and is covered by an insurance of $7,000 in the Broadway and other City Companies. The basement is rented by A. L. BATTERSON, as a storage room, and the furniture therein contained is owned, by Charles H. Stewart, Mr. Edgerton, C. K. Covert, Harry Seymour, Mrs. Ryer, John Tenbrock, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Bleecker, J. J. Thomas, Mrs. Burr, Wm. Finn, Mrs. Goff, Clinton Graham, Mrs. Birdsall and Mr. Williams. The aggregate loss on this furniture is estimated at $6,000, supposed to be covered by individual insurance. The building is owned by W. F. MANISE, and is damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured in City Companies.

### Fire at the Masonic Fair Building.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon flames were discovered near the range in the culinary department of the Masonic Fair building, corner of Grand and Crosby streets. The Fourteenth Ward Police were soon on the ground, and with the aid of the line of hose already stretched in the building, they succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any damage was occasioned. Officer SIMONTON dashed in on the first alarm, and removed the portrait of the late Inspector CARPENTER, which was hanging over Greenwich Lodge table. The fair having closed this fire will not cause any inconvenience to the Committee.

### The Board of Health.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ presiding. The Committee to which was referred the bills of certain clerks in the office of Registrar of Vital Statistics for compensation for extra services, reported that Dr. HARRIS had exceeded his authority in employing them, and that the practice of incurring such extra expenses should be reprehended.

The following resolution, recently introduced in the Assembly by Mr. JACOBS, of Kings County, was read and referred to the Sanitary Committee:

*Resolved*, That the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and the Metropolitan Board of Health be requested to communicate to this House at their earliest convenience their opinion as to the necessity and probable result of legislation looking to the more thorough restriction of prostitution in the City of New-York.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted the following letter, together with a corroborative statement from one of the Sanitary Inspectors:

No. 50 TRINITY-PLACE,
FIRST WARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Jan. 7, 1867.

DR. DALTON—*Dear Sir*: We have in our school quite a number of children who live in cellars along Washington-street, and who are oftentimes delayed in their attendance at school on account of the incoming tide, the children being obliged to remain in bed on account of the high water in their rooms. This occurs all along the street. The children suffer with fever and are constantly ill. I thought I would speak of it to you in the hope that the Board of Health might take some action in regard to these basements where so much disease is bred. Yours respectfully,

M. DUPUY,
Children's Aid Society.

Dr. DALTON says, that of seventy-eight deaths from scarlet fever, occurring since Dec. 15, sixty-six occurred in tenement-houses. It is understood that the cellars complained of are occupied by exceedingly poor people, who pay no rent, and whom the owners cannot get rid of. The counsel of the Board read a series of amendments to the Health Code, which were ordered printed, and, together with a memorial, sent to the Legislature. The Board adjourned until Thursday next.

## POLICE COURTS.

### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

#### ROBBED BY A CYPRIAN.

Mr. THOMAS MAYBERRY, who dwells at No. 528 Broome-street, says, under oath, that in his walks about town on Wednesday night he met one MARY NELSON, who "induced" him to go with her to her apartments in a house of ill-fame in Sullivan-street, where she robbed him of $29 in United States notes. The accused was committed for examination.

#### STEALING SILK DRESSES.

JOHN WILKIE was arraigned upon a charge of larceny, preferred against him by Mrs. HARRIET VAN WIE, who resides at No. 527 Third-avenue. The complainant alleges that the accused stole two silk dresses valued at $22 from her, one of which was afterward found in his possession. WILKIE was committed for examination, in default of bail.

#### BLACK VS. BLACK.

SARAH THOMPSON, colored, was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing a watch and a blanket, valued at $29, from a friend named CLARA JACKSON, also colored. The stolen property was found in possession of the accused, who was locked up for examination, in default of bail.

### Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

#### A DISHONEST NEIGHBOR.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. ANNE LONG, who resides at No. 234 Broome-street, absented herself from her rooms for a few minutes, and upon her return discovered that a quantity of clothing, valued at $65 25, had been taken from the place. A neighbor informed her that she had seen a woman named JANE BARNES, who lived in the house, come out of the room a few minutes before. JANE was therefore arrested and taken to Essex Market Court, where she was committed in default of $300 bail.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED IN BROOKLYN IN 1866.—The following report, submitted to the Mayor of the City by the Metropolitan Police, shows the number and description of new buildings erected in this City during the year 1866:

*First Ward.*—Brick storehouses, 2; brick dwellings, 4; brick stables, 2; frame ferry-house, 1. Total, 9.

*Second Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 1; brick warehouses, 10; brick factory, 1; frame factories, 6. Total, 18.

*Third Ward.*—Brown-stone fronts, 11; brick dwelling, 1; brick stables, 2; stone chapels, 2. Total, 16.

*Fourth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 2; frame dwellings, 2; frame distilleries, 2; brick stable, 1. Total, 7.

*Fifth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 14; frame dwelling, 1; frame factories, 24; frame store, 1; frame distilleries, 2; brick distillery, 1; brick church, 1; brick factories, 6. Total, 50.

*Sixth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 15; brick factories, 3; frame factories, 2; brick storehouse, 1; brown-stone fronts, 18. Total, 39.

*Seventh Ward.*—Brown-stone fronts, 34; brick dwellings, 47; frame dwellings, 74; brick stables, 2; frame stables, 3; distilleries, 10; factories, shops, &c., 6. Total, 176.

*Eighth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 151; frame dwellings, 223; factories, 3; churches, 3. Total, 380.

*Ninth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 99; frame dwellings, 370; brick churches, 2; frame churches, 1; brick school-house, 1; factories, distilleries, &c., 6. Total, 479.

*Tenth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 140; frame dwellings, 22; frame factories, 7; brick factories, 4; offices, stables, &c., 4. Total, 177.

*Eleventh Ward.*—Brown-stone fronts, 7; brick dwellings, 15; frame dwellings, 23; factories, shops, &c., 7. Total, 52.

*Twelfth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 8; frame dwellings, 22; frame factories, 7; brick factories, 3. Total, 40.

*Thirteenth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 17; brick factories, 4; brick market, 1; brick stable, 1; frame dwelling, 1. Total, 24.

*Fourteenth Ward.*—Brick stable, 2; brick school, 1; frame dwellings, 11, frame factories, &c., 7. Total, 21.

*Fifteenth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 8, brick shop, 1; frame dwellings, 96. Total, 105.

*Sixteenth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 39; brick brewery, 1; brick church, 1; frame dwellings, 87; brick factories, 2. Total, 130.

*Seventeenth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 22; frame dwellings, 91; church, 1; factories, 12; stables, shop, &c., 17. Total, 143.

*Eighteenth Ward.*—Brick dwellings, 4; brick brewery, 1; frame dwellings, 74. Total, 79.

*Nineteenth Ward.*—Brown stone fronts, 7; brick dwellings, 51; frame dwellings, 3; brick factories, &c., 10. Total, 71.

*Twentieth Ward.*—Brown-stone fronts, 45; brick dwellings, 52; frame dwellings, 51; distilleries, shops, &c., 14. Total, 162. Grand total number of new buildings, 2,178.

#### RECAPITULATION.

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|---|---|
| Frame dwellings | 1,153 |
| Brick dwellings | 696 |
| Factories | 116 |
| Brown-stone fronts | 122 |
| Storehouses | 13 |
| Distilleries | 26 |
| Churches | 3 |
| One ferry house, school-house, brewery, and stores and shops | 51 |
| Total | 2,178 |

DIFFICULTY ABOUT A CARPET.—A young man named DANIEL C. FOLEY, was arraigned before Justice BUCKLY yesterday, on complaint of Mr. TIMOTHY O'LEARY, residing at No. 110 Sackett-street, who charged him with appropriating twenty-nine yards of carpeting, valued at $35. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the accused some time since bought the carpet of O'LEARY, with the understanding that he was to pay for it when convenient. Not making payments very regularly, FOLEY was arrested and the carpet seized. These facts appearing, the accused was discharged and the carpet returned to him.

ALLEGED PERSONAL ASSAULT.—GEORGE FARLEY, aged 28 years, a car conductor by occupation, was brought before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday on the complaint of Miss MARY CONNELL, who charged that on the 24th of October last both parties resided at No. 375 Fulton-street, when, as alleged, accused seized the complainant with intent to outrage her person, and that in the struggle to release herself one of her arms was broken. She has been lying in the City Hospital since that time in consequence of her injuries. Defendant denied the charge as made by the woman. The hearing of the case was set down for the 16th instant.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CORN.—Capt. JAMES SEGUR, of the canal-boat *Libby*, lying in Atlantic Dock Basin, discovered yesterday that some thirty bushels of corn had been transferred from his vessel to the boat *Major Anderson*, lying near by. He proceeded to Justice BUCKLEY's Court for a warrant to arrest Capt. WM. WARD, of the *Major Anderson*, but on his return ascertained that WARD, with his boat and the corn, had left for Pier No. 4 East River. The accused was arrested and brought before the Justice. He was held for a hearing.

SERIOUS AND PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—While one of the men engaged as a laborer at Pierrepont's stores, Brooklyn, was assisting in lowering bales of wool from the fourth to the first story, he missed his hold upon the tackle and fell, first striking upon his shoulder at the hatchway of the third story, and then falling with full force upon his face to the first story. He was taken up in an insensible state and carried to the hospital. He is a German, named KLUPMAN, and was quite recently married.

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.—The Westminster Presbyterian Church, of South Brooklyn, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, pastor, have engaged the Brooklyn Athenæum, (corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets,) for worship until their Church edifice is completed. Until further arrangements are completed, there will be one service each Sunday, commencing in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR.—Jan. 11.—Nos. 45, 46, 60, 55, 68, 70, 71, 74 to 84, 86, 87.

## NEW-JERSEY.

FIRES IN NEWARK.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the lower floor of the large two-story brick building on the corner of Hamilton and Bruen streets, Newark, occupied by DAVID G. GRIFFITHS for scroll sawing and the manufacture of step-ladders. The fire started near the boiler-room at the west end, and had gained considerable headway before it was discovered. A large amount of stock and most of the workmen's tools were entirely destroyed, and the engine was badly damaged. Mr. GRIFFITH's loss is estimated at between $4,000 and $5,000, upon which there was an insurance of $4,500. The second story was occupied by WM. B. MINGUS, for the manufacture of buttons and knife-handles, whose loss by fire and water is estimated at $1,500, covered by insurance. The building is owned by ABRAHAM VAN NESS, of New-York. Damage about $2,500; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. On the evening previous, a large frame building in the rear of No. 35 Webster-street, owned and occupied by JOHN WERNER, as a carpenter-shop, planing and moulding mill, was entirely consumed by fire, together with a barn. The loss was $5,000 on the building and $4,000 on the stock, consisting of planing and moulding machines, hardware, lumber and mouldings. Insured for $3,000. The fire communicated from a defect in the chimney of the boiler-room.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PILOT.—On Wednesday afternoon THEOPHILUS BEEBE, Captain of the pilot boat *Mystery*, lying at the foot of South Eighth-street, Jersey City, upon returning to his vessel from New-York, was taken suddenly ill and expired in a few minutes. Deceased was a large man, 66 years of age, a native of New-London, Conn., and resided at the corner of Boerum and Dean streets, Brooklyn. Coroner WARREN summoned a jury and after viewing the body a permit was granted to remove the remains to Brooklyn and an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased leaves four grown up sons, who were pilots on the *Mystery*, a wife and young child.

A NEW FERRY-BOAT.—Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS, with a view of accommodating the constantly increasing travel over the Hoboken Ferries, has in course of construction, at his yard, a first-class ferry-boat, which will be launched in March, and completed by the 1st of May. She will be 212 feet long on deck, and 67 feet wide over all, being 12 feet longer and 4 feet wider than the *Morristown*. The engine and boilers are in course of construction at the Allaire Works. The cylinder will be 42 inches, with 9-foot stroke. The boat will be finished in the most elegant style, and will be run on the Barclay-street route.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—A man named JOHN BRADY was arrested by Constable BURNS, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot Mrs. LOCHMAN, of No. 28 Sussex-street, and also committing an assault on CARL MEYER. The accused was taken before Justice CHAMBERS, and held to bail for his appearance. BRADY had previously caused the arrest of the complainants for assault and battery on him.

FALLING OF A TANK.—A large tank, used as a reserve in the brewery of F. EHEHALT, in Rankin-street, Newark, fell from the upper story to the ground-floor, on Wednesday afternoon, carrying with it two floors. One of the workmen had his leg broken and two others narrowly escaped injury. It is stated that the accident was caused by the explosion of one of the pipes used in conveying steam to the tank.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEVES.—Two men hailing from New-Brunswick, engaged board at a house in Lawrence-street, Newark, on Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening the house was robbed of clothing valued at $50. One of the men was missing after the robbery and the other one, named JACOB W...

yesterday arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

OFF THE TRACK.—A train of cars on the New-Jersey Railroad, which was being "drilled" between Washington and Warren streets, Jersey City, was run off the track, on Wednesday evening, in consequence of a switch being misplaced. A telegraph pole was knocked down, a fence demolished and one of the cars damaged.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendars To-Day—JAN. 10.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Leonard, P. J., Ingraham and Clerke, J. J.*

*Enumerated Motions.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 13—Leigh vs. Hay. | 36—McCare vs. Maynard. |
| 16—Brink vs. Brown. | 37—McCready vs. Woodhull. |
| 23—Hoy vs. Smith. | 38—The Union Bank of New York vs. The Mayor. |
| 26—Morgan vs. Peabody. | 39—Downing vs. Kelly. |
| 27—Dickerson vs. Wason et al. | 40—Gilman vs. Gilman. |
| 28—Schenck vs. Hatfield. | 41—Gilman vs. Gilman. |
| 30— —— vs. ——. | 42—The H'n Ind. Railroad Company vs. Lake. |
| 31— —— vs. ——. | 43—Cohn vs. Dudman. |
| 32—Rich vs. Fischer. | 44—Gilbert vs. Esterbrook. |
| 33—Bristow vs. Roux. | 45—The Mechanics' & Trad. Bank vs. Dakin et al. |
| 33—Baxter vs. Davis. | 46—Morange vs. Meigs, Jr. |
| 34—Field vs. Munson. | |
| 34—Jones vs. Tibbetts. | |
| 35—Fessenden vs. Swift. | |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part I.—Held by Justice Sutherland—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

*Short Causes.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1667—Solomon vs. Noah. | 2167—Andrews vs. Giles. |
| 2061—Baker vs. Hoagland. | 1673—Jouanique vs. Rushton. |
| 2209—Bootes vs. Woodman. | 2747—Whitbeck vs. Kirk. |
| 2041—Burdick vs. French. | 2751—Radiff vs. Cassiday. |
| 2211—Nolen vs. Hazard. | 2163—Clemantem vs. Wilcox. |
| 1937—Hull vs. McDonald. | 2561—Lutz vs. Meyer. |
| 2119—Vaughan vs. Montgomery. | 2187—Kerr vs. Bier. |
| 1429—Chaffee vs. Friese. | 2151—Coughling vs. Halbrook. |
| 2159—Reed vs. Fitzgerald. | |
| 2165—Ruger vs. Hateman. | |

*Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

*Short causes.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 614—Aberle vs. Beck. | 2066—Gattsberger vs. Corwin. |
| 1624—Meyers vs. McAllister. | 794—Ridley vs. Fisher. |
| 2068—Aburtus vs. Day. | 2732—Smith vs. Corbett. |
| 2156—Blake vs. Bennett. | 2132—Lowe vs. Story. |
| 1636—Lonon vs. Andrews. | 2664—Abo vs. Jameson. |
| 2158—Youngs vs. Williams. | 2172—Donnelly vs. Halbrook. |
| 2138—Hagerty vs. Prin. | 2620—Murphy vs. Chase. |
| 1780—Corwin vs. Stilwell. | |
| 2626—Weiman vs. Herbert. | |

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

*Reserved Causes.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 24—Daby vs. Ericsson. | 185—Burke vs. Donaldson. |
| 61—Watkins vs. Mizener. | 205—Barmendahal vs. Perzell. |
| 82—The People ex rel. Mudgett vs. Sykes. | 208—Hall vs. Carroll. |
| 88½— —— vs. ——. | 212—In re the app. of Doll for appointment as Trustee. |
| 96—Waite vs. Hinsdale. | 217—Feusnaid vs. Chesebrough. |
| 131—Ives vs. Bauer. | 221—Blumenstal vs. McHugh. |
| 150—Russell vs. Gallahee. | 230— —— vs. ——. |
| 165—Waite vs. Birdsall. | |
| 163—Reppiler vs. Willis. | |
| 172—Lester vs. Butler. | |
| 173—Same vs. Same. | |

The general call is at No. 241.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Mr. Justice McCunn.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 2769—Burns vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c. | 2227—Sauger vs. Buringer. |
| 2771—Cases vs. The Same. | 2857—Foy vs. Foster. |
| 2481—Rice et al. vs. Spear. | 2721—Roche vs. The Bank for Savings in the City of New-York. |
| 1821—Knox vs. Mason. | 2847—Wood vs. De Camp. |
| 2175—Bruce vs. Taylor et al. | 2857—Griffith vs. Schrenck, et al. |
| 2181—Bailey vs. Waters. | 286—Murphy vs. Duggan. |
| 2560—McColl et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Co. | 2867—Bertrand vs. Hanbury. |
| 2785—Jackson et al. vs. Hamill. | |

*Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 2018—Lyons vs. The Third-av. R. R. Co. | 2964—Walsh vs. Benson et al. |
| 2971—Smallwell vs. The Mayor, &c. | 2966—Whittaker vs. The Eighth-av. R. R. Co. |
| 2174—Wright vs. Dix. | 2988—Smith vs. Prentiss. |
| 2976—Livingston vs. Robertson, &c. | 2990—Hastings vs. Isaacs. |
| 2978—Bishop vs. Jackson, et al. | 2992—Fettretch, Receiver, vs. Totten. |
| 2980—Wright vs. Ritterman. | 2994—Shafer vs. Guest. |
| 2985—The People's Bank of South Carolina vs. Logan. | 2996—Rose vs. Stafford, Survivor, et al. |
| | 2998—Berrram vs. Lang et al. |

MARINE COURT.

*Held by Gross, J.—The Court opens at 10 o'clock, A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 30—Halsey vs. Gregory. | 49—Hahigan vs. Kehoe. |
| 34—Muller vs. Jackman. | 50—Sampson vs. Richardt. |
| 40—Marks vs. Hamerstien. | 51—Boney vs. Buygh. |
| 45—Vasentine vs. Valentine. | 52—Hunt vs. Feig. |
| 29—Kirley vs. Halke. | 53—Huster vs. Arnson. |
| 36—Same vs. Same. | 54—Straup vs. Hayes. |
| —Schafer vs. Cassidy. | 56—Kingsberg vs. Pollock. |
| —Mason vs. Savage. | 57—Reymert vs. Mills. |
| 51—Chapper vs. Boynton. | 58—Stephens vs. Sterling. |
| 46—Warburton vs. Shope. | 59—Sellsberg vs. Root. |

### Devise of Lands to Trustees for Pious Uses—Where no Express Provisions are Made in the Will Against the Sale of such Lands by the Beneficiary, Can it Convey the Fee?—Power of the Legislature to Authorize Sale in Such Cases—Condition Subsequent—Alienation—Heir.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

*Ezra S. Stanley et al., plaintiffs in error,* vs. *Elizabeth J. Colt.*—Something over half a century ago Nathaniel Stanley, of Hartford, Conn., left, by his will, certain real property in the City of Hartford, to the South Ecclesiastical Society. In the lapse of years this property became valuable, and it was recently sold to the late Samuel Colt. Thereupon the heirs of Stanley, contending that, by a proper construction of the will, the devise was conditional upon the continued ownership of the land by the Society, and insisting that the sale thereof was such a breach of this condition as forfeited the rights of the Society under the will, brought this action to recover the property from the widow of the purchaser.

Believing themselves without the power to convey the fee, this Society petitioned the Legislature of the State of Connecticut to "authorize a sale and conveyance of said property in fee simple," and sold it in pursuance of such enabling act. Under the rulings of the Court below the case resulted in favor of the Society and adversely to the heirs. Appeal was then taken to this Court, where the questions to be determined are, first: Had the Society power, under the will itself, to sell and convey this property to Colt, without incurring a forfeiture? And, second: If it had not such power under the will, was it enabled so to do by the act of the Legislature? And, third: If the Society had no power to convey from either source, what consequence results from its violation of the condition of the devise?

That the Society, under the provisions of the will, could not sell, without violating the condition upon which they held the property, and thus incurring a forfeiture, it is insisted by the plaintiffs in error, is apparent from the very fact of their asking the Legislature for power to sell, as well as from the averments of the petition itself. These show that such was at that time and always had been the construction placed upon the will: and the Legislature found the allegations of want of power to be true. It is also insisted that the very fact of the devise, it being of land, shows the intent of the donor that it should not be sold. He intended that this property should always remain in the hands of the Society, for he desired to be remembered in connection therewith forever. The perpetual ownership of the Society would insure the perpetual memory of the testator in connection therewith, as it would also insure that the principal should never be imprudently expended. If the testator had intended merely to benefit the Society, he could have bequeathed a certain sum in money; but as such a bequest would not have permanently preserved his name and memory in connection with the Society, which was his own desire, the devise was of lands, which cannot perish nor pass away.

But if the Society was without authority to convey the fee of the property before the act of the Legislature, it was equally so afterward; for the Legislature of neither the State of Connecticut nor any other State has the right to alter the express conditions of a will. Such an attempt is contrary to the principles of natural right and justice, which no Legislature can contravene. It has also always been held in the State of Connecticut that such laws are void. Beside, the act of the Legislature was void under the Constitution of the State, because it deprived these heirs of property which, if the act was necessary to make the sale valid, could not have otherwise been taken from them, and without "just compensation therefor." The Constitution declares that "the property of no person shall be taken for public use by the State without just compensation." The act was also void as being contrary to that clause of the Constitution of the United States which prohibits a State from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts; for it has been held from an early day in Connecticut, that by the law of 1702 the State made a contract with all devisors of lands for pious uses, mentioned in the act, and that all acts of the Legislature affecting such devises in any way contrary to such act are void.

If, then, there was no power to convey, and the devise was upon the condition that the land should not be sold and conveyed, and that condition being broken, the effect of the violation is that the heirs of the devisor may enter, declare the devise forfeited by the breach, and recover the devised property. This, it is submitted, is too familiar a rule of law to need citations.

The defendant in error contends that the land in question having been devised by Stanley, in fee simple, to trustees, for the use and benefit of a religious society, his heirs cannot recover them unless they can show that the devise was upon some condition, or (what is not pretended in this case) that there was some limitation made in the will in their favor. It would not be sufficient for the heirs to make it appear that the lands had been diverted from the use for which they were devised, or that they had not been enjoyed by the beneficiaries in the particular manner described by the testator, for where lands have been devised to a charitable use in fee simple, the heir has no more interest in, and no more right to, the lands than he has when they are devised to an individual in fee simple, either directly or in trust. The public have an interest in the extension of public charities, and the beneficiaries have an interest, and if the directions contained in the will of the testator, either as to the manner of enjoyment or the objects which are to be benefited by his bounty are departed from, either the public or the beneficiaries, if they are sufficiently certain and have a sufficiently vested interest, may have a remedy. But the heir has no interest and no right, and therefore can have no remedy. It is necessary, therefore, for the plaintiffs to satisfy the Court that some condition created by the will has been violated, for, unless they can do this, their case has no foundation whatever.

An elementary rule perfectly familiar to the Court is, that it depends upon the intention of the testator, to be gathered from an attentive examination of the will, not to be deduced from particular phrases having a technical import, but an intention to be deduced from an examination of all the provisions of the will which can have any bearing on the matter in question. Another rule equally well settled is, that although the law allows testators to impose conditions subsequent, a breach of which will create a forfeiture, yet the law deems it improbable that testators will do so, and therefore leans against any construction which would result in such a condition. In order to create a condition, the breach of which will work a forfeiture of a vested estate in fee simple, the intention to do so must be clear and unquestionable. The language employed must be such as to leave no doubt of the intention. Courts will not give it that effect by construction. Words of condition will be construed as words of covenant, when such is the apparent intention and meaning of the parties.

But if the legal estate in this case shall be found to be vested in the trustees, that will be decisive of the whole case. It is a rule of law that where Trustees are named in a will, it is not necessary, in order to find the legal estate vested in them, to find a direct devise to them in the will. It is not necessary that the testator should say in terms that he gives the legal estate to the trustees. Nor is it necessary that he should describe the quantity of legal estate which he intends to give them. If trustees are named, the law looks to see what powers are conferred upon them, and what duties are required of them, and then considers that it was the testator's intention to give them such a legal estate as would enable them to execute those powers and discharge those duties. Taking this rule as a guide, and it is submitted that then, looking at the several provisions of the will in this case, relating to this point, it will be found that such powers are conferred upon these parties, and such duties are required of them, as to make it beyond question necessary that they should take a legal estate to enable them to execute those powers and perform those duties. It is insisted also that if there is the condition in the will contended for by the heirs, it is void as being in restraint of alienation. That this is a devise to pious uses makes no difference.

But as to the act of the Legislature, it was competent for the Legislature to authorize the sale; but if it is held otherwise, then the sale was void depending upon the legislation, and there has been, in law, *no sale*, and there is, consequently, no forfeiture, and the legal title is still vested in the Society.

Wm. M. Evarts and C. E. Perkins for plaintiffs in error; B. R. Curtis and Wm. W. McFarland for defendant.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

On motion of Hon. B. C. Cook, A. J. Grover, of Illinois, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court. On motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

No. 85. *Ezra S. Stanley et al., Plaintiff in error,* vs. *Elizabeth J. Colt*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. McFarland and Hon. B. R. Curtis of counsel for the appellee.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

### Counterfeit Currency—A Very Frank Witness.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

In the case of the United States *vs.* John Stewart, charged with selling one hundred counterfeit twenty-five-cent notes and fifty fifty-cent notes, knowing the same to be so, on trial yesterday,

*R. M. A. Fenwick* testified that he was an operative in the secret service of the Treasury Department; on the 21st of August last he was introduced to the prisoner at No. 29 Coenties-slip, by "English Tom;" had some talk with him about some counterfeit money; prisoner said witness could have as much as he wanted; told him he wanted some; Stewart then took witness up stairs to a room, the entrance to which was guarded by two doors; after going in and locking the doors inside, prisoner took a large package out of a cupboard and counted out of it $100 in various denominations of counterfeit currency and handed them to the witness, who paid $35 for them; after promising to come back and buy more, witness left; on the 28th of August went to make a descent on the place; saw the prisoner, and tried to buy some counterfeit money; he said he had none; he then arrested him.

*Timothy Welsh*, who was called for the defence, corroborated the evidence for the Government, and added that Fenwick was sober at the time when he first called at Coenties-slip.

*John Meusch* testified that he was in the saloon at the time when Fenwick swore he was there purchasing money from Stewart; at that time Stewart said to him, "Here is a United States detective, let us put a job up for him;" they drank together, then they all went up-stair to the room over the bar-room, where Stewart gave Fenwick a bundle of old paper for $35.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Joseph Bell, Assistant District-Attorney:* Had charge of the gambling-room and faro-table at No. 29 Coenties slip since the 1st of December last; had gambled for a living for fifteen years; eight years ago was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods, was tried and convicted and sent to State Prison for five years; after being there for several years, escaped and went into the army; December, 1865, was arrested in Brooklyn for breaking State Prison, and was sentenced again for one year; prior to that arrest and conviction he had been arrested several times and discharged.

Judge Smalley ordered the witness to stand down, and the United States Marshal to take him into custody.

### The Litigation Against Gen. Butler—Actions to Recover Damages for Acts Done by Him Soon After the Capture of New-Orleans—A Number of Suits Commenced in the Supreme Court of this State—Argument on the Motions Made to Remove them to the United States Circuit—Some of Gen. Butler's Orders Read in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 10.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Siebrecht* vs. *Benjamin F. Butler; Tilden* vs. *The Same, and Alfred Kearney* vs. *The Same.*—In these cases the defendant, Butler, by petition, and on notice to the several plaintiffs, made application yesterday to the Justice of the Supreme Court sitting at Chambers, to have the actions removed to the United States Circuit Court for trial. The application is based mainly on the allegation that the defendant, at the time of the commission of the alleged wrongful acts, was Major-General of the United States Army, in the Southwestern Department, which Department included the City of New-Orleans; that whatever he did or omitted to do was done by virtue and authority of the President of the United States; and that in all such cases any action for damages resulting from such acts or omissions as are complained of must be tried in a United States Court. A late act of Congress was cited by the counsel for Gen. Butler, to sustain the position that such actions are not triable before a State Court.

The three cases above-named came up separately. Mr. Recorder Hackett appeared for Gen. Butler in the case of Siebrecht *vs.* Butler, and Mr. Trall for defendant (Butler) in the other two actions. Mr. Brown, for plaintiff, Siebrecht, stated the nature of the action. His client was a poor man, and in 1862 he was a resident mechanic of New-Orleans. When the defendant, as military officer, assumed control of New-Orleans, about the 1st of May, 1862, he compelled people of that city to do things much against their will. He not only arrested people without cause, and wrested their property from them, but he forced poor mechanics to labor for him—not for the Government, but for his own individual aggrandizement. That was the case of his client. He was compelled to perform certain services for Butler, such as hanging paintings, putting up statuary, changing window-curtains, and various other services of a similar kind. It was not for the benefit of the Government that those services were rendered, but it was for the defendant's convenience and comfort, at his headquarters and elsewhere. Whatever might be the nature of the other actions pending, it could not be pretended that as to the work done by Siebrecht, he, defendant, was acting under orders of the President, and as a Major-General of the United States Army. It was a simple action of a few hundred dollars, brought by a poor mechanic to recover pay for services performed. There was nothing about it which warranted the motion of defendant being granted, and the action transferred to the United States Circuit Court. It should be tried in the Court where the action was commenced, and at as early a day as possible.

Tilden *vs.* Butler was the next motion argued. It came up on petition in the same way as the preceding one, but the nature of the action is very different.

Mr. Doolittle, for the plaintiff, objected to the cause being transferred from the Supreme Court of this State to the United States Circuit. In order to show the presiding Justice that it was not a case that came within the act of Congress, he would read the complaint.

Mr. Trall objected. He said that in a motion of this nature no complaint or affidavits on the part of the plaintiff were admissible. The Court was to be satisfied of the fact that it was a case within the act of Congress, and this was to be made known by the defendant's petition.

The Court decided to hear the substance of the complaint, when

Mr. Doolittle said that their claim against Gen. Butler was for $70,000 or $80,000. Plaintiff and another, in the Spring of 1862, were the owners of a steamship known as the steamship *Carlotta*. Soon after Butler took possession of New-Orleans, in May or April of that year, he sent for one of the owners of the vessel, and demanded to know how much he would sell her for. He (defendant) wanted her for the use of the United States Government, as he stated. The owner did not wish to sell, but but upon being urged said he would take $60,000. Immediately after defendant took possession of the vessel in his own name, after saying he would not give the price asked. Defendant run her one voyage, and, said counsel, if the secrets of that voyage could be made public the people of this country would be astonished at the amount of quinine and other medicines and small stores which were run into Dixie through the manœuvering of the defendant. It was done in the name of Andrew Jackson Butler, a brother of defendant, and in his name all these transactions were carried on. The defendant in reality paid but $28,500 for the vessel. The defendant, at the close of the war, sold the vessel, then in a dilapidated state, to the Government for $40,000. Counsel said he had an affidavit from one Griffin that defendant's brother, Andrew J. Butler—since deceased—shared with defendant the profits. The vessel was never seized for Government purposes, but it was taken possession of by defendant for his own private purposes and emolument. There had been great rascality practiced, and, said counsel, your Honor will not surely permit this cause to be transferred to a United States Court and the plaintiff thereby be deprived of his rights. The defendant was an unmitigated scamp, and such rascality as his ought not to be permitted to succeed.

*Justice Barnard*—You must recollect that you are making reflections on this Court, which claims to be as respectable as any of the United States Courts.

*Mr. Doolittle*—We cast no reflections upon any Court. We simply say the defendant in this action has been guilty of a great wrong to the plaintiff.

On the one voyage made by the vessel a large amount of contraband goods were carried into Secessia, and whenever the trial of this case comes on these facts will be plainly shown.

Mr. Trall in reply said that he disliked these slurs upon Gen. Butler. If every General, whether Brigadier, Major or Lieutenant-General, had been as true to the interests of his country—had been as patriotic and energetic as Gen. Butler was—this country would have been saved millions of money and thousands of lives. It was when Butler entered New-Orleans that the rebels began to understand what they must expect. No man in the Union had done so much as he to make rebels feel the force of the patriotic heart and the iron hand of the Union. He contended that, however the facts may be, the plaintiff cannot avoid a trial in the United States Courts. It would come to that at last, and it was better for the plaintiff and for all concerned that the action should be at once transferred.

The third case argued was that of Alfred Kearney *vs.* Butler. The plaintiff claims that in the Spring of 1862 he was a merchant, doing a large business in New-Orleans; that when defendant, as commander of that Department, took possession of the city, he took possession of about $70,000 worth of naval stores and other goods belonging to the plaintiff; that defendant pretended to seize them for the use of the United States Government, and that in payment for these goods he was forced to take the sum of $7,938 in Confederate money; that at that time (May 16, 1862,) the circulation of Confederate money had been prohibited in New-Orleans by an order of the defendant.

Mr. Choate, counsel for the plaintiff, read the order of Major-Gen. Butler prohibiting the circulation of Confederate money. He contended that Andrew Jackson Butler, brother of defendant, was in combination with the latter to defraud the citizens of New-Orleans. The brother, he said, was deceased, so that nothing could be brought against him. But his client had been arrested by a squad of soldiers, taken before the defendant, and compelled to give up about $70,000 worth of property, for about $8,000 in worthless Confederate paper.

The decision in these motions was reserved by the Court. Two other motions of a similar nature are to be argued on Friday.

### Important to Expressmen—Responsibility for Baggage.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—JAN. 10.

Before Daly, C. J., and Brady and Cardozo, J. J.

*Mary D. Earle* vs. *William H. Cadmus.*—This was an appeal from the decision of the Marine Court on the following state of facts: In September, 1864, Mary D. Earle, the plaintiff, delivered to one Sheldon, agent of Cadmus' Express, a check for a trunk on board the steamboat *Daniel Drew*, to be delivered at her residence. The trunk was never delivered, and plaintiff sued the proprietor of the Express for the value of its contents, consisting of wearing apparel, jewelry, &c. The suit was brought in the Marine Court, and a verdict obtained for the plaintiff, which was appealed from to the General Term of that Court and the judgment affirmed. An appeal was then taken to the Court of Common Pleas, which was argued to-day. The principal point relied on by the appellant was that at the time the expressman received the check for the trunk he gave a receipt therefor, which contained the following printed clause:

"Cadmus' Express will not be liable for merchandise received upon baggage checks, nor for an amount exceeding $50 upon any article, unless agreed to in writing upon this card, and the extra risk paid therefor."

Counsel claimed that owners of baggage were bound by this notice, and could not recover more than the $50 therein specified, unless they showed a special contract; in other words, that the printed receipt "amounted to a contract that the defendant should not be liable for an amount exceeding $50 on any article unless specially agreed." The Court refused to sustain this point, and held that the plaintiff was not bound by any general notice of that kind printed on a receipt, without special attention being called to it by the defendant. The receipt might be given to the owner of baggage in the dark, when it would be impossible to read it. It was also held that, by the terms of the above clause in the receipt, the defendant assumed liability to the extent of $50 "*upon any article*," which would include each separate article in the trunk, and could not be held to mean the trunk with all its contents.

Judgment of the Marine Court affirmed.

E. P. Wheeler for appellant; Barrett, Brinsmade & Barrett for respondent.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 10.

By Justice Barnard.

Thomas S. Sanford *vs.* Mary M. Pegram et al.; motion denied. Owen McManus *vs.* Elizabeth J. Henry, &c.; motion denied. Wm. Brice et al. *vs.* Wm. H. Palmer et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. George Kritz et al. *vs.* F. A. Hirch; order for examination was correct. Anais Ponget *vs.* Frederick Ponget; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Asa B. Butts *vs.* S. C. Butts; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. A. M. Haley *vs.* Wm. D. Haley; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff. Ellen M. Savage *vs.* Chas. C. Savage; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff. In the Matter of the Arbitration of Wm. D. Reynolds, &c., *vs.* Chas. H. Reed; allowance of $500 granted.

By Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Petition of J. B. Morrell to set aside assessment for paving Second-avenue; application must be granted. In the Matter of Harden *vs.* Christopher Finn, an attorney; reference ordered.

By Justice Sutherland.

Mary Vacheresse *vs.* Desire Vacheresse; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Monell.

Thomas Roche *vs.* The Bank of Savings of the City of New-York; motion granted and cause referred to a referee. Hugh Topping *vs.* Wm. J. Holcomb; interrogations settled. Jacob Strong *vs.* John F. Betz, et al.; motion for reference granted. Geo. W. Niles *vs.* Henry G. Harrison; order granted.

### Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

A JUVENILE FORGER.

John O'Connell pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree. On the 26th of December he presented a forged check at the office of Trevor & Colgate, No. 47 Wall-street, representing $395 62, being an ostensible equivalent for $300 in gold coin. The check was upon the Tradesmen's National Bank. The prisoner being only fifteen years old, was sent to the House of Refuge.

A VIOLENT THIEF.

Henry Muller, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. It appeared that Mr. Richard Jones, of No. 193 Ninth-street, was, on the night of the 27th of December, in a lager-beer saloon in Forsyth-street, near Houston, and that when he came out he was assailed by the prisoner, who took from him $30. Muller was sent to the State Prison for three years.

A BRACE OF BURGLARS.

John McKeon and John Adams, jointly indicted on a charge of burglary in the third degree, were arraigned, when McKeon pleaded guilty of an attempt. Adams was tried and convicted of an attempt. They attempted to break into the liquor-store of Arthur McCool, No. 191 Avenue A, in which were articles and money of the value of $950. Remanded for sentence.

AN OLD AND PRACTICED HAND.

Henry Vincent has grown grey in crime. He was indicted for forgery in the third degree, and he pleaded guilty in order to induce the Court to be lenient with him. On the 6th of December he presented himself at the New-York County National Bank, corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, and there offered a check of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, Milwaukee, having the name of "C. B. Hall" indorsed thereon, under date of Aug. 9, the sum being $1,494. Vincent, through his counsel, obtained time to show good character. He has been two terms, of two years' each, in the State Prison, and was sent there for five years, but was released again on account of some error in the conduct of his trial. He used to be known about the Police Courts as an agent for procuring bail, but latterly he has become demoralized, and is not quite so sharp as he used to be. He was remanded to give him an opportunity of proving good character.

ANOTHER BURGLAR.

Thomas Whelan pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 20th of December broken into the liquor store of Carsten Offleman, No. 258 Greenwich-street, and stolen therefrom money, &c., to the value of $19. He was sent to the State Prison for three years.

ONE WIFE TOO MANY.

Michael Bettner, indicted for bigamy, was tried and convicted. He became the husband of Catharina Burkbardt on the 26th of December, 1856. Then he married again to Catharina Schmidt, on the 27th of December, 1865. He was remanded for sentence.

STOLE AN OVERCOAT.

John Caffrey, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and convicted. On the 4th of January he stole an overcoat of the value of $50 from Owen D. Pomeroy, of No. 81 Macdougal-street. He was sent to State Prison for five years.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Thomas Kramer, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing a horse worth $140 from William Taussig, No. 210 Fulton-street, on the 10th of June last, was tried and acquitted.

Charles Wilson, indicted for robbery in the first degree, on the charge of having on the 4th of November knocked down John O'Neill, of Brooklyn, in an oyster saloon, corner of Rector and Greenwich streets, and taking from him $137, was tried and acquitted.

A CHICKEN COME BACK TO ROOST.

It will be seen by reference to the calendar for to-day that Charles Martin, who was discharged from the custody of the Court of General Sessions, on Wednesday, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, is to be tried for an offence committed immediately after his discharge. Quick work that, to be discharged, to commit another offence, be arrested, committed, indicted and placed on the calendar for trial, all within twenty-four hours.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Wm. T. Annete, burglary third degree.

The People *vs.* John Devine, burglary third degree.

The People *vs.* Frederick Schryber, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* John Hackett, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* George Bauman, petty larceny.

The People *vs.* William Lounsburg and Michael Kavanagh, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Bernard Lewis, receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* Wolf Holzvasser, receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* Peter Turner, violating Health Act.

The People *vs.* Terence Branigan, illegal voting.

The People *vs.* Henry Bennett, illegal voting.

The People *vs.* Henry Jackson, illegal voting.

The People *vs.* Thomas Dannigar, violating Barrel Act.

The People *vs.* Samuel Jackson, false pretences, two cases.

The People *vs.* Elizabeth Wesley, false pretences.

The People *vs.* Charles Martin, larceny from the person.

The People *vs.* George Williams and Peter Clark, felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Peter Clark and George Williams, grand larceny of money.

### Cruelty to Animals—A Fight for a Husband—A Homeless Boy.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

Forty-seven cases were disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Of these 26 were for petit larceny, 10 for assault and battery, 4 for keeping disorderly houses, 1 for indecent assault, 1 for assault with intent to steal, 2 for cruelty to animals, and 3 suspended cases.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

James Hanna, a truck-driver, was charged with cruelty to a horse. While driving a heavy load through the streets, his horse gave out and laid down. Hanna seeing that the animal had set put upon that journey from which old horses never return, coolly abandoned the animal in the street, leaving him to suffer from hunger and cold till death or the Police relieved him. The prisoner was fined $25.

William H. Fowler, a stage-driver, was fined $10 for driving an exceedingly lame horse through Broadway.

ONE WIFE TOO MANY.

The husband of Sarah Hilterman, not relishing quite so much flesh and temper as his spouse possesses, left her bed and board, taking with him the solitary pledge of affection with which she had honored him. With his child he found refuge in the boarding-house of Martha Bridges, in West Houston-street. Mrs. Hilterman says he not only took board there, but that he adopted the landlady as his wife. At any rate, she went there and took the child away, and forbade Mrs. Bridges harboring her lord. Subsequently she went to the house, and without the quarrel which is usually the preliminary to a fight between women, she drew an ugly-looking dirk-knife and cut Mrs. Bridges in the side. That lady ran into the street, crying "Murder, arson, burglary, watch," &c., and was pursued by the indignant but lawful spouse of the man in dispute, who threatened to scalp the flying and frightened Bridges, provided she caught her. A Policeman put an end to the exciting race by arresting Mrs. Hilterman and taking the knife from her. She was tried for the assault yesterday, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

TOO FAMILIAR.

Officer Waldron arrested John W. Meyers for being too familiar with ladies in Broadway. The officer watched the young man for some time, and observed that when well-dressed ladies came along he would run against them or follow them closely, evidently striving to pick their pockets. Waldron finally thought he had seen enough to warrant his arresting Meyers, and he accordingly did so, charging him with attempting to steal. The evidence, however, was not sufficient to warrant a conviction, and the prisoner was discharged.

NO HOME.

John Morrissey, a boy just arrived in the City from a country town on Long Island, was charged with stealing a coat from the front of a store in Chatham-street. There was no doubt of his guilt. The boy said he had neither home nor friends, his mother being dead and his father having abandoned him. He had always worked on a farm, and having been thrown out of employment during the Winter, had come to New-York for work. Like thousands of others who flock to this City, he could find nothing to do, and was forced to steal. He possesses a handsome, honest face, and would doubtless grow up to be an industrious citizen if he had the opportunity. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

*Petit Larceny.*—Jacob Shafferly, Penitentiary six months; Richard Clark, six months; George Johnson, colored, three months; Ann Farrel, four months; Mary Ann Sharkey, three months; Mary Johnson, three months; James Robinson, House of Refuge; William Smith, four months.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 10, 1867.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 5s, '74...R. | 102 | 100 | N. Y. Cen | 110 |
| 1,000 | U. S. 6s, '81...C. | 108 | 200 | do | 109⅞ |
| 3,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62 | 107 | 800 | do | 109¾ |
| 1,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'64 | 106 | 700 | do...s3 | 110 |
| 4,500 | do | 105½ | 800 | do...c | 109⅞ |
| 2,500 | U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65 | 105¼ | 700 | do...c | 109⅞ |
| 6,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 | 105¼ | 100 | do...b30 | 110¼ |
| 2,000 | do | 105¼ | 500 | do...b10 | 110 |
| 96,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue | 103⅞ | 900 | do...b3 | 110 |
| | | | 100 | do | 110⅛ |
| 3,200 | do | 103⅞ | 2500 | Erie R. | 63⅞ |
| 5,000 | N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg. | 105½ | 1000 | do...s3 | 63⅞ |
| | | | 100 | do...b30 | 63¾ |
| 5,000 | Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser. | 104½ | 1000 | do | 63⅞ |
| | | | 1500 | do | 64 |
| 10,000 | do...2d Ser. | 104⅞ | 100 | do...b30 | 64⅛ |
| | | | 200 | do...b30 | 64⅛ |
| 1,000 | Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan | 95 | 50 | do | 64 |
| 7,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, new | 66 | 200 | Hud. R. R. | 131 |
| 3,000 | Mo. St. 6s | | 14 | Tol., W. & W. | 42 |
| 5,000 | do | 94¾ | 2500 | Reading R. | 104⅛ |
| 3,000 | N. Y. St. '73 | 99 | 5000 | do...c | 104¼ |
| 10,000 | Ohio & M. Cer. | 27 | 3000 | do | 104¼ |
| 20,000 | do | 26⅞ | 1200 | do...b30 | 105 |
| 2,000 | Gt. W. R. 2d M. | 70 | 300 | M. S. & N. I. R. | |
| 1,000 | To. & W. 1st M. Ex | 94 | 100 | do...b30 | 80¼ |
| 2,000 | Mil. & St. P. 2d M. | 82 | 500 | do | 79⅞ |
| 26,000 | C. & N. I. & P. 7s | 92 | 1500 | do | 80 |
| 2,000 | Mor. & Essex 1st | 90 | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 118 |
| 3,000 | Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d | 95 | 100 | do | 118⅛ |
| 25 | Phenix Bank | 107 | 100 | do | 118½ |
| 19 | Continental Bank | 101½ | 100 | Cleve. & Pitts. | |
| 10 | Cen. N. Bank | 111½ | 200 | do...s30 | 89¼ |
| 40 | Merchants' Bank | 116 | 600 | do | 89¼ |
| 86 | Fourth N. Bk | 105 | 600 | do...c | 89⅜ |
| 101 | Cumb. Coal. Pr...c | 90½ | 400 | do...b30 | 89½ |
| 25 | do | 80 | 780 | do | 89⅛ |
| 63 | Del. & Hud. C. | 155 | 200 | do...c | 89⅜ |
| 400 | Amer. Coal | 64 | 200 | Chic. & N. W. | |
| 1200 | West. U. Tel. | 45¾ | 700 | do...s30 | 42⅛ |
| 20 | Mar. Min. Co. | 13⅛ | 1200 | do | 42⅛ |
| 200 | Mariposa Pr. | 30⅜ | 600 | do | 42⅛ |
| 100 | do...b3 | 30½ | 2000 | do | 42⅛ |
| 100 | do...b10 | 30½ | 500 | do | 42½ |
| 200 | At. Mail S. Co...b15 | 105 | 400 | do | 42½ |
| 4 | Am. Ex. Co. | 75 | 500 | do | 42⅛ |
| 10 | U. S. Ex. Co. | 68 | 400 | do | 41¼ |
| 200 | Bruns. Land | 9 | 500 | Chic. & N.W.Pr. | 81 |
| 100 | Boston W. P. | 29 | 200 | do | 81¼ |
| 100 | do | 28¾ | 600 | do | 80¾ |
| 200 | do | 28½ | 500 | Chic. & R. I. | 102⅝ |
| 200 | do | 28½ | 100 | do...b30 | 102½ |
| 100 | Pac. Mail S. S. Co. | 166 | 100 | do | 102⅜ |
| 500 | do...b30 | 166½ | 1000 | do | 102¼ |
| 100 | do | 166½ | 300 | do...b15 | 102½ |
| 100 | P., F. W. & C. | 102⅛ | 20 | Chic., B. & Q. | 130½ |
| 200 | do | 102⅛ | 100 | Chic. & Alt. P. | 112 |
| 1100 | do...c | 102 | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 44 |
| 100 | do...b10 | 102¼ | 100 | Mil. & St.P.Pr...x-d | 60½ |
| 200 | Chic. & Alt. | 110 | | | |

FIRST BOARD CONTINUED.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62 | 106⅝ | 100 | Erie Railroad | 63 |
| 1,500 | U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue | 103¾ | 100 | do...b10 | 63 |
| | | | 500 | do | 62¾ |
| 50,000 | do | 103½ | 200 | do...b3 | 63¼ |
| 25,000 | Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser. | 104 | 100 | do...b5 | 62¾ |
| | | | 1000 | do...b10 | 63 |
| 25,000 | do...3d Ser. | 104 | 100 | Atlantic S. S. Co. b5 | 107 |
| 20,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 26¾ | 300 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 79⅝ |
| 2,000 | Mil. & St. P. 1st. | 87½ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 118⅛ |
| 6,000 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s. | 95½ | 200 | Chic. & N. W. | 42⅝ |
| 40 | Adams Ex. Co. | 66 | 200 | do...b10 | 42⅝ |
| 300 | N. Y. Cen. | 109⅝ | 400 | Chic. & R. I. | 102 |
| 100 | do...c | 109½ | 400 | P., F. W. & C. | 102 |
| 200 | Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 60¼ | | | |

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | U. S. 6s, '68...C | 128 | 100 | Reading R. | 104½ |
| 50,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue | 103⅝ | 500 | do...s60 | 104¼ |
| | | | 1200 | M. S. & N. I. | 79¾ |
| 20,500 | T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser. | 103½ | 200 | do...b3 | 79⅞ |
| | | | 50 | do | 80⅛ |
| 10,000 | do...2d Ser. | 103¾ | 800 | Chi. & N. W. P. | 81 |
| 300,000 | do | 103⅞ | 100 | do...b10 | 81¼ |
| 50,000 | do | 103⅝ | 300 | do | 81⅜ |
| 68,500 | do | 103⅝ | 200 | Ill. Central R. | 118¾ |
| 11,000 | do...3d Ser. | 103½ | 1000 | do...b3 | 118⅞ |
| 10,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 27 | 400 | Clev. & Pitts R. | 89¾ |
| 1000 | West. U. Tel. | 45⅝ | 500 | do | 90 |
| 100 | Pac. Mail S. Co. | 167 | 1000 | do | 90½ |
| 300 | do...b30 | 169 | 400 | do | 90⅜ |
| 200 | Mil. & St. P. | 43 | 500 | do...b5 | 90⅛ |
| 100 | N. Y. Central | 110⅛ | 300 | Chi. & N. W. | 42½ |
| 100 | do...s60 | 110 | 200 | do | 42¾ |
| 400 | do | 110¼ | 2000 | do | 42⅝ |
| 100 | do | 110⅜ | 100 | do...b30 | 43 |
| 500 | Erie Railroad | 63⅜ | 500 | do | 42½ |
| 400 | do...s30 | 63¼ | 100 | Chic. & R. I. | 102⅛ |
| 1800 | do | 63½ | 300 | do | 102 |
| 1600 | do...s30 | 63⅜ | 100 | T., W. & W. R. | 42½ |
| 500 | do | 63⅝ | 200 | P., F. W. & C. | 102¼ |
| 50 | do | 64 | 800 | do | 102⅛ |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Ohio & M. C. | 26¾ | 800 | Reading R. | 104¼ |
| 200 | Butler Coal | 20 | 800 | do...s3 | 104¼ |
| 100 | Mar. Min. Pr. | 30 | 200 | do | 104⅛ |
| 300 | do...c | 30 | 800 | do...b3 | 104¼ |
| 100 | do...c | 29⅞ | 400 | do...c | 104¼ |
| 300 | Union Nav. Co. | 108½ | 400 | do...b10 | 104⅜ |
| 100 | do | 108¼ | 200 | Tol., Wab. & W. | 43 |
| 100 | West. U Tel...b3 | 45⅞ | 400 | Clev. & Pitts...c | 88⅝ |
| 200 | Maryland An. Coal | 8⅛ | 600 | do...s3 | 88⅝ |
| 200 | do | 8⅛ | 400 | do | 88¾ |
| 300 | N. Y. Cen. | 110¼ | 200 | do...c | 88¾ |
| 800 | do...s3 | 110 | 200 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 102¼ |
| 400 | do...c | 110⅛ | 300 | do...b10 | 102½ |
| 400 | do | 110⅜ | 400 | do | 102⅜ |
| 100 | do...b10 | 110½ | 800 | do...s3 | 102¼ |
| 100 | do...c | 110⅜ | 600 | Chi. & N. W....s3 | 42⅛ |
| 1300 | Erie R....s3 | 63¾ | 800 | do | 42 |
| 800 | do...c | 64 | 600 | do | 42¼ |
| 1400 | do | 64 | 1800 | do | 42⅛ |
| 1200 | do | 63⅞ | 600 | do...c | 42 |
| 1300 | do | 63⅞ | 500 | do...b3 | 42¼ |
| 2800 | do | 63¾ | 300 | Chi. & N. W. P...b3 | 80 |
| 900 | do...c | 63¾ | 400 | do...c | 80 |
| 800 | do...s3 | 63¾ | 800 | do...s3 | 79⅞ |
| 500 | do...s3 | 63⅝ | 800 | do | 80 |
| 1200 | M. S. & N. I. | 79½ | 200 | do...b3 | 80⅛ |
| 600 | do...s3 | 79½ | 400 | do...c | 79⅞ |
| 400 | do...b3 | 79½ | 400 | P., Ft. W. & C...x-d | 102⅛ |
| 1400 | do...c | 79⅜ | 300 | do...c | 102 |
| 600 | do | 79⅝ | 400 | do...c | 102⅛ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Pac. M. St. Co. | 165 | 500 | Reading R....s3 | 104⅜ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel. | 45½ | 400 | do | 104⅛ |
| 300 | do | 45¾ | 500 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 81½ |
| 500 | N. Y. Cen....s3 | 109¾ | 200 | do...c | 89⅜ |
| 200 | do...b10 | 110 | 400 | do...b3 | 89½ |
| 800 | do | 109¾ | 300 | Chi., R. I. & P...b3 | 102½ |
| 400 | do | 110 | 200 | do...c | 102½ |
| 1200 | do...b3 | 110 | 500 | do | 102¼ |
| 500 | do | 109⅞ | 400 | do...s3 | 102 |
| 500 | do...b3 | 109⅞ | 500 | do | 102 |
| 1200 | Erie R....s3 | 63½ | 800 | P., F. W. & C...x-d | 102⅛ |
| 1500 | do | 63 | 600 | Chic. & N. W. | 41⅞ |
| 1800 | do | 63⅛ | 100 | do | 41⅞ |
| 2800 | do...s3 | 63⅛ | 1200 | do | 41⅞ |
| 400 | do | 63⅛ | 200 | do...b5 | 41⅞ |
| 200 | do...b10 | 63⅜ | 500 | do...b3 | 41⅞ |
| 400 | do...b5 | 63⅜ | 1200 | Chi. & N. W. Pr. | 80½ |
| 200 | do...s3 | 63⅜ | 600 | do...c | 80⅝ |
| 400 | M. S. & N. I....b3 | 79⅝ | 500 | do...b3 | 80½ |
| 800 | do | 79⅝ | 100 | do...c | 80½ |
| 600 | do...s3 | 79½ | 800 | do | 80⅜ |
| 200 | do...b10 | 79⅝ | 200 | Maryland An. Coal | 8 |
| 200 | do...s10 | 79½ | 300 | do | 8⅛ |
| 400 | do | 79⅝ | | | |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10,000 | O. & M. C....s10 | 27 | 400 | Clev. & Pitts | 89¾ |
| 10,000 | do...b10 | 27 | 400 | do...b6 | 90 |
| 200 | Mar. Pref. | 30¾ | 200 | do...b5 | 89 |
| 100 | West. U. Tel...b10 | 45⅞ | 1200 | do...s3 | 89⅞ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen | 110¼ | 200 | Butler Coal Co...s3 | 20 |
| 400 | do | 110 | 600 | Ch., R. I. & P. | 101⅞ |
| 300 | do...b10 | 110⅛ | 1800 | Chi. & N. W. | 41½ |
| 600 | do...b3 | 110 | 800 | do | 41⅜ |
| 700 | Erie Railroad...b3 | 63¾ | 2400 | do | 41⅛ |
| 600 | do | 63½ | 1500 | do...b3 | 41⅛ |
| 1500 | do | 63¼ | 100 | do...s3 | 41¼ |
| 1200 | do | 63⅛ | 300 | do...b3 | 41⅜ |
| 4500 | do | 63 | 2200 | Reading R. | 104⅝ |
| 800 | do...s3 | 63¼ | 200 | do...b10 | 104⅜ |
| 1000 | do...s30 | 63⅛ | 200 | do...b3 | 104¾ |
| 500 | do...s30 | 63 | 500 | do...s3 | 104⅝ |
| 400 | do...b10 | 63⅜ | 300 | C. & N. W. Pr. | 80¼ |
| 300 | do...b5 | 63⅜ | 500 | do...s3 | 80¼ |
| 300 | M. So. & N. I. | 79⅝ | 400 | do...b10 | 80⅜ |
| 1500 | do | 79½ | 300 | do...b3 | 80⅜ |
| 800 | do | 79⅝ | 300 | do | 80⅜ |
| 200 | do...s30 | 79⅜ | 300 | P., Ft. W. & C...x-d | [illegible] |
| 500 | do...b3 | 79⅛ | 100 | do | 102⅛ |
| 1500 | do | 80⅛ | | | |

THURSDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

After several days of extreme dullness on the Stock Exchange, and of a Money market gradually tending to ease at 7 ⅌ cent., we have now to report a day of real sensation on both subjects. The raid noticed last night on the Railway Stocks was reported as the result of a caucus or combination among certain wealthy operators in the Gold Room and on the Stock Exchange, to turn and wholly reverse the improving tendency of the Money market to-day. The arrangements to this end were said to be then (at 4 o'clock) agreed upon, and it transpired early this forenoon that they had been consummated to a very large amount, not with the Banks alone, (most of which refuse to be made parties to such a combination,) but with private lenders both up town and in and around Wall-street. The consideration agreed upon was 7 ⅌ cent. interest in Gold, not for the loan of the Money, but for calling it in from other borrowers, and withholding it altogether from employment for a given number of days. The plan was the repetition of the disreputable experiment in December, which gave the Third National Bank and certain other concerns a somewhat equivocal notoriety; with the difference that strictly private lenders, like the heavy and wealthy Importing concerns up town and the Foreign Exchange Brokers and Bankers in Wall-street and Exchange-place, were to be approached *and paid to help a panic.* That the scheme was successful to the extent of several millions of dollars there is no question, and that Stocks were borne down 1@2 and in some instances 2½@3 ⅌ cent. the official list of sales in the forenoon sufficiently shows. But the operation became so patent to the Street and so disgusting to many of the Wall-street Bank Officers, as well as to very many private Money firms, who refused to be tempted into being made parties to it, that extra efforts were made before 2 o'clock to assist all good borrowers from whom preexisting loans had been suddenly withdrawn, and at the close of Bank hours it was found every one was made up with infinitely less inconvenience than had been apprehended.

While in the foregoing explanation of the occurrences of the day we have dealt in generalities, we take leave to say that the names of the parties who planned this notable scheme of cornering Money for a day or two in Wall-street, and also the names of one or more large mercantile firms who entered into it "for a consideration," are no secrets on the Street. We beg further to remark that we have reason to believe that such firms as JAY COOKE & Co., and such banks as the Fourth National, who, from certain indications, may have been suspected of countenancing the movement, were lenders of Money to the full extent of their ability before the close of the day. Without seeking a more charitable reason, we should say that neither could well afford to dabble in such muddy pools, even if their private inclination were to advance the cost of Money to the Street, or to depress, temporarily, the value of the Public Funds.

The speculations of the Gold Room have probably more to do with the present excitement in money loans, to and withholding loans from the brokers, than the Stock Exchange. During the recent decline in Gold to 132@131½, a very heavy *short* interest was created, and subsequently increased by the same parties, as the price reached to 134½@135 per cent. On the other hand, another combination was made to advance the price, partly, if not chiefly, because of this heavy *short* interest. The contest thus created, and the enormous sums involved, are believed to have induced the artificial *screw* upon the Money, to which we have made reference, and which the Stock Exchange, and even the Public Funds, were made to suffer from to-day.

The price of Gold ranged 133 a 132⅞ a 133⅛ @132⅞@132⅞ through the forenoon. The transactions were very large, and the market, though much excited, was steadily kept within the foregoing slight fluctuations. There was not much done in Exchange for Saturday's steamers. The rate on London is weaker than for the packet of Wednesday.

On the Stock Exchange some heavy sales of the Public Funds were made of 7-30 ⅌ cents., at ⅝@1 ⅌ cent. decline from Tuesday's and Wednesday's quotations, and the old 5-20s of 1862 also declined ⅝@1 ⅌ cent. The new Consolidated 5-20s fell to 103⅝, or ⅝@¾ ⅌ cent. below the cheapest recent sales by the Treasury, with eight or ten days' Gold interest since accumulated. The sales of 7-30 ⅌ cents. this afternoon at the Second regular Board amounted to nearly half a million of dollars. In the Railway Stocks an active excitement was kept up throughout the day. The business, it will be noticed, was quite large, and widely distributed over the New-York and Western lists. Scarcely a single Stock withstood the decline. The heaviest transactions were in Erie, which underwent several ups and downs between 64@62½ ⅌ cent. The sales were unquestionably, in many instances, forced for the want of money, or the running down of margins left with the Brokers. But a very large line *short*, it is equally certain, was sold, and without much reference to the relative merits or weakness of the different Roads. The Northwest Common, next to Erie, suffered most in the afternoon, selling down after the Boards to 41 ⅌ cent. The Miscellaneous shares were also sold with some freedom—the best of the number, Pacific Mail, declining in common with some of the poorest.

The market in the afternoon, after partially recovering at the 3:30 P. M. Open Board, was sold down with increased eagerness at a later hour. The rumor was current that Friday is to be made a tighter day than this day for Money, when, if the Gold Room can be broken down, it is possible there is to be an extensive covering of *short* contracts in both Gold and Stocks, and the *screw* on the Money market relaxed the following day or early next week. The following were about the quotations at 5 o'clock P. M., as compared with Wednesday night:

The Brokers generally made up their Bank accounts without the difficulty which the early demand for Money had indicated.

| | Wed. | Thurs. | | Wed. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 100 | 99¼ | Northwest | 43 | 40½ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 107⅝ | 106⅜ | N. West Pref. | 81½ | 80¼ |
| U. S. 7.30s | 104⅝ | 103⅞ | Rock Island | 102⅞ | 101¾ |
| N. Y. Central | 110¼ | 109½ | Fort Wayne | 102¾ | 101⅞ |
| Erie | 64⅜ | 62½ | Cumb'land Coal | 93½ | 93½ |
| Hudson | 130 | 130 | Quicksilver | 43⅜ | 43½ |
| Reading | 104⅝ | 104¼ | W. U. Telegraph | 45⅞ | 45⅝ |
| Mich. Southern | 80⅛ | 79½ | Mariposa Pref. | 30½ | 30½ |
| Illinois Central | 118 | 117⅜ | Ohio Certificates | 27½ | 26¾ |
| Pittsburgh | 89¼ | 89¼ | American Gold | 133⅝ | 133 |
| Tennessee 6s | 66½ | 66 | Bills on London | 109¼ | 109½ |

The Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five ⅌ cent., free of Government tax.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the first week in January:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1867 | $168,684 44 |
| 1866 | 153,950 25 |
| Increase | $14,734 19 |

Mr. J. C. MERSEREAU, Register of the Gold Exchange, has issued a new, carefully revised and much improved edition of his manual of Gold quotations for the past five years, at the New-York Gold Exchange. In the new edition he gives the changes in the price of Gold during each fifteen minutes of business hours in the last two years.

The Merchants' Insurance Company announced a semi-annual dividend of 10 ⅌ cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

The business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,020,468 67, of which $289,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $451,000; Payments, $1,829,852 27; Balance, $101,732,951 61.

### Minnesota Bonds and State Credit.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

By reference to the Message of the Governor of Minnesota to the Legislature, now in session, it will be seen that the Governor recommends prompt action in reference to the settlement of the two and a quarter millions of Railroad Bonds issued by the State in 1859, and largely negotiated here in the East, and which the State subsequently repudiated.

We are glad to see this. It indicates what we have always maintained, that the State of Minnesota would never consent to a permanent record of repudiation.

The facts respecting these bonds are as follows:

The State of Minnesota issued to four Land Grant Railroads bonds to the extent of $2,275,000. These bonds were issued in installments according as the grading of the roads proceeded; that is, the law provided that $100,000 bonds should be issued for every ten miles of road completed ready for the rails.

But these Railroad Companies gave to the State of Minnesota a mortgage upon their roads as security for the bonds which the State had issued to them, and defaulted in the payment of their interest to the State, and in 1860 the State foreclosed these mortgages, and took possession of the roads.

The State thus came into possession of 227½ miles of road bed, all graded ready for the rails, for which she had issued $2,275,000 of her bonds.

Thus far all was straightforward and honorable. But, as the next step, the Legislature passed what was known as the "concurrent resolutions," which put it beyond the power of any Legislature to pay the interest on these State bonds until after the question had been submitted to the people. The question was submitted, the act approved by popular vote, and the bonds of the State thus virtually repudiated by the people.

The position of Minnesota, then, has been exactly this: She paid $2,275,000 of her bonds for 227½ miles of graded railroad, and then repudiated her bonds.

Subsequently the State created new companies, and as an inducement to the new organizations to build the roads, the State donated to them all the rights, franchises, &c., of the old Companies.

This large bonus in graded road, lands, &c., was a powerful inducement to new parties to undertake the enterprise of completing the roads and to invest their funds for that purpose.

As a result, the State has now 300 miles of railroad, all complete, and before the end of the year will have in full operation over 500 miles. Over every foot of the 227½ miles built and paid for by the subsequently repudiated bonds, the locomotives and cars are now running. The State is thus receiving the full benefit of all the labor expended on this 227½ miles of graded road.

Thus it appears that the issue of these bonds although premature and unwise at the time, actually proved to be of immense benefit to the State. In fact it is very doubtful whether the State would now have any railroads in actual operation but for the labor which was expended on these roads and paid for by the issue of these bonds.

It is proper to say that the State seems to have a just appreciation of this condition of things, and is naturally enough sensitive about bearing the odium of repudiation. Last Winter the Legislature created a commission to confer with the bondholders and see upon what terms they would surrender their bonds and to report to the next Legislature, and now the Governor calls special attention to the subject in his annual message.

This is another step in the right direction. Minnesota cannot afford the stigma of bad faith, nor the taint of repudiation even under extenuating circumstances. Among the richest of the new States, and with almost *no debt* except this, she owes it to herself, to her good name and promising future, as well as to her confiding and suffering bondholders to come forward at once, assume this debt and thus remove the only stain that rests upon her fair fame.

W.


BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.

$11 paid in at ...$8

$14 paid in at ...$11

$17 paid in at ...$14

Also American, Adams and United States Express stocks at lowest market rates, by

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.


## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 36 bbls. Ashes, 4,612 bbls. Flour, 330 bbls. and 590 bags Corn Meal, 11,753 bushels Corn, 3,100 bush. Oats, 7,900 bushels Malt, 2,848 pkgs. Pork, 496 pkgs. Cut Meats, 936 pkgs. Lard, 655 tcs. and bbls. Beef, and 690 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots and $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in since our last at firmer rates, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and on the decline, to-day. The demand has been quite moderate, in view of the decline in gold and the less favorable telegraphic advices from Liverpool. Middlings, 34c.@36c., chiefly within our range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales, against receipts of 2,055 bales.

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 10,282 |
| Receipts last week | 20,957 |
| Receipts preceding week | 21,486 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866 | 293,675 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 667,394 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Jan. 1 | 9,544 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 122,183 |
| Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866 | 381,094 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,309 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 170,000 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,040 |
| Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates | 762,000 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866 | 290,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates | 560,000 |

EGGS—Have been in good request at full prices. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 39c.@40c.; State and Pennsylvania, 37c.@38c.; ordinary Western, 35c.@36c.; Western, by express, 36c.@37c.; Canada, 36c.@37c.; Limed, 30c.@31c., ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very sparingly purchased to-day, at slightly easier prices for the low grades. Sales since our last have been 7,200 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 70@$11; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $11@$11 80; fair to choice do. do. at $11 85@$12 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 85@$12 75 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $9 70 | @11 00 |
| Extra State | 11 00 | @12 75 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 10 40 | @15 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 11 85 | @12 75 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 12 80 | @15 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 12 80 | @15 75 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 14 25 | @17 25 |

Southern Flour is dull and tending downward. Sales since our last 240 bbls., in lots, at $11 90@$14 25 for poor to good, and $14 30@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive; 180 bbls. Extra sold at $14@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand, including Superfine at $6 80@$8 15 ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 95@$5 15 for Western, $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, and $5 40 for Caloric, ⅌ bbl.; sales 420 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull at $3 25@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—Domestic Apples are firm, and the prospect is of a further advance, as choice lots are scarce. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7 50; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $15@$16; Cranberries, Jersey, $13@$15, ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are firmer and in better demand. Peeled Peaches are scarce and are firmly held. Apples, State and Western, 10c.@12c.; Apples, Southern, 8½c.@9c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@13c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 26c.@28c.; Raspberries, 46c.@48c.; Plums, 34c.@35c., ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and heavy, though not quotably lower, to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bushels, including very inferior to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, part at $2 05@$2 40, and Canada Club, in bond, on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in very moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales since our last, 41,300 bushels, at $1 19@$1 20, chiefly at $1 20 for mixed Western, in store; and $1 14@$1 17 for new yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been dull, with only small sales reported at $1 30 for State, and $1 25@$1 27 for Western, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in demand at about former prices. Sales since our last, 42,000 bushels at $1 12½ for Canada West, free; an unascertained price for do. in bond; $1 05 for State, and about 80c. for very common Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been quiet and depressed. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 65c.@68c., and State at 70c.@71c. ⅌ bushel; sales 25,000 bushels. Receipts of Beans continue light and prices firm; our quotations are for choice. We quote: Prime Kidneys, $3 25@$3 50; prime Marrows, new, $3@$3 25; prime Mediums, new, $2@$3 10; prime mixed parcels, $2 75@$3; Peas, Canada, $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1 25@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been less active, including new, at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Has been moderately inquired for, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; Cuba at 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@86c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@68½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$6; Resin at $4 25@$11 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 56¼; Pitch, $4 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $2 50@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 25, for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive to-day, influenced in part by the stringency in money; the market closing heavily, at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 28½c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 43c.@46½c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less inquired for to-day, and quoted quite heavy at the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,700 bbls., in lots, at $20@$20 62 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 50 for new Western Mess; $19@$19 25, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 12, cash; $16 75@$17 12 for Prime, and $19@$20 for Prime Mess ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, January and February at $20 50@$20 87 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet and heavy; sales 190 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10¼c.@12½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 270 boxes at 11¼c.@11½c. for new short Clear, and 10c. for Cumberland Cut, ⅌ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; Sales since our last 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. for old, and 12¼c.@12¾c. for new, ⅌ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher. Sales were also reported of 2,000 tcs. for January and February delivery at 12½@12¾ ⅌ lb. Beef has been quiet to-day at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 320 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in demand at $30@$35 for India Mess and $28@$30 for Prime Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales 270 tcs. Beef Hams have been in limited request at $28@$33 ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been more active, opening firmly but closing heavy, at 7⅜c.@8¼c. for Western, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for City, ⅌ lb. Butter is in fair demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in better request, partly for export, at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots reported as high as 20c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "We have but little change to note in the market for Butter since our last report. Receipts continue quite light, the total for the week ending this day being 11,119 packages, which is about the amount actually required for local consumption. The lack of outside demand for Butter would have broken down the market ere this but the short supply of Butter in the dairy districts makes it difficult to put a sufficient supply on this market to effect prices. A fair demand prevails at the close of the week's trade for Southern and Eastern trade at full prices, with more activity from local trade. The market closes with firmness at our quotations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb. | .43 | @45 |
| Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb. | .45 | @50 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb. | .39 | @42 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb. | .26 | @38 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb. | .42 | @45 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb. | .38 | @40 |
| New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb. | .42 | @45 |
| New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ⅌ lb. | .30 | @33 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb. | .38 | @40 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb. | .34 | @36 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb. | .34 | @35 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb. | .30 | @32 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb. | .25 | @28 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb. | .22 | @24 |
| Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb. | .22 | @25 |
| Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb. | .18 | @25 |
| Western States—firkins, common | .15 | @17 |
| Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths | .30 | @33 |
| Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths | .28 | @30 |
| Rolls, poor to good | .25 | @26 |

The activity in the market for Cheese, for export, fully noted in our last report, has continued during the week just closed, and the market is well cleared of the stock that can be purchased. Some fine factories are held out of market. A more active demand also prevails for Eastern, Southern and local trade. We note an average advance of 1c. ⅌ lb. on all grades, the market closing with a decided upward tendency.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb. | .18 | @19 |
| Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb. | .17 | @18 |
| Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb. | .17 | @18 |
| Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb. | .17 | @19 |
| Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb. | .16 | @17 |
| Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb. | .16 | @17 |
| Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb. | .8 | @14 |
| Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb. | .15 | @16 |

POTATOES, &c.—A fair inquiry prevails for Potatoes at rather firmer prices. Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Mercers, $2 75@$3; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Buckeyes, $1 75@$2 25; Dyckman, $2 50@$3; Chilian Reds, new, $1 75@$2 25; Sweet Potatoes, $4@$5 ⅌ bbl.; Onions, Red, $1 50@$1 75; Onions White, $2 75@$3; Turnips, Russia, $1 ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ⅌ 100. Marrow Squash, $1@$1 50; Citron, 75c. ⅌ bbl.; Pumpkins, $9@$10 ⅌ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The market continues overstocked with very poor Poultry, and holders are closing out at any price, say 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb. The demand is slow, but choice will bring our quotations. Game is in large supply, dull and lower, caused by the immense stock of Poultry. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 17c.@19c.; Chickens, 14c.@15c.; Geese, 12c.@14c.; Ducks, 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb. *Game*—Partridges, ⅌ pair, 75c.@87c.; Quail, ⅌ doz., $1 50@$2; Venison, carcass, ⅌ lb, 10c.@13c.; Venison, saddle, ⅌ lb, 18c.@20c.; Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair, 60c.@65c.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at about previous rates. Sales since our last, 410 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@11⅜c., and 240 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand at from 12⅞c.@15¼c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 43,000 lbs. at 9½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¼c., also 31,000 lbs. Grease, at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have attracted more attention, at former figures.

WHISKY—Has been dull and unsettled.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-16 ⅌ lb.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 20s.; also, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 150 bags Seed at 30s. ⅌ ton. For London, 16,000 bushels Oats, (shipped from first hands on private terms, and 100 hhds. Tallow at 20s. ⅌ ton.


FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,330,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

*The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.*

FOR SALE AT 95 per cent. and accrued interest from January in Currency.

For further particulars, apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867.

## Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Messrs. Barton Hill, Davidge, Lettingwell, Burroughs, Oliver, Donaldson, Andrews, Hinton, Miss Andrews, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Vandenhoff, Stoddart, J. T. Ward, J. M. Ward and Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, ST. MARY'S EVE, THE COLLEEN BAWN, and THE SPIRIT OF JACK SHEPPARD.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, EGMONT. Mr. Bogumil Dawison as the DUKE OF ALBA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

We have dispatches to last evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The English Reform leaders have given up the proposed scheme of presenting monster petitions to Parliament.

The London *Times* deprecates the proposed impeachment of President JOHNSON, and points out some of the dangers that may follow such a proceeding.

Count BISMARCK has issued a circular to the representatives of Prussia at foreign Courts, pointing out the friendly relations of Prussia with all foreign Powers, and declaring that he will devote himself to the consolidation of Germany.

It is said that Italy is willing to restore the Church property seized by the State, for a money consideration.

The cause of the Greeks of the Mediterranean islands is said to be brightening.

The present Turkish Minister at Florence is to be transferred to Washington.

The forty-third annual meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held last evening, and officers and managers elected for the next year.

Hon. E. G. SQUIRE addressed the Historical Society last evening, on the subject of "Cuzco, the City of the Sun, or Capital of the Inca Empire."

An interesting meeting of the American Institute Polytechnic Club was held last evening, at which Prof. GRIMES stated his new theory of the Planetary System.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill fixing the time for the regular meetings of Congress, was taken up and passed—yeas 26 nays 7. It provides that in addition to the regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock M., on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins, for which the Congress is elected, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place at the same hour on the next succeeding day. No person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation as mileage for going to or returning from the additional session. Mr. WADE called up the bill to amend the organic acts of the Territories of the United States by prohibiting the denial of civil or political rights on account of color, and then presented a substitute, which was passed—yeas 24, nays 9. The bill provides that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the Territories of the United States to any citizen on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of office was then taken up.

In the House, Mr. COOPER presented the credentials of A. M. BRANCH, as Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Texas, and THOS. J. FOSTER, as Representative from the Third Congressional District of Alabama, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The bill declaring Clinton Bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, a post road was then taken up, and after some debate was passed, yeas 101, nays 43. The Senate amendment to the bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. The Senate amendments to the bill to regulate the franchise in the Territories were also concurred in. The Nebraska Bill occupied the remainder of the session, but the call for the previous question was not sustained. The bill will come up to-day as unfinished business.

The telegraph yesterday reported the election of Hon. CHARLES D. DRAKE, of Missouri, to the United States Senate. The vote alluded to was probably cast in the Republican caucus, and not in the Legislature, as the election, by the new law, takes place on Tuesday next.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was noticed making it a misdemeanor to slaughter animals intended for human food in any other than the most expeditious and merciful manner known to science or art. Also, to prevent the overcrowding of omnibuses, stages or horse cars. This bill provides that no omnibus or stage, drawn by two horses, shall carry more than twelve passengers, that no car, drawn by two horses, shall carry more than twenty-four passengers, and where there is an elevation of more than one foot to fifteen, on any roads, an additional force shall be attached to the car. Also, for an underground railroad, to run from Bowling Green to Fourteenth-street, under Union-square, and thence by any route to any point on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroads.

In the Assembly Mr. BRICE, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported concurrent resolutions ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. The resolutions were adopted by seventy-six to forty; all the Republicans voting in the affirmative; all the Democrats in the negative. A motion to reconsider was carried, and after some discussion the resolutions ratifying the Amendment were again adopted by seventy to thirty-five.

### GENERAL NEWS.

A contract has recently been concluded between the Kingdom of Hawaii and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by which that Government agrees to exempt the ships of the Company from the payment of all port dues and compulsory pilotage, to grant them free wharfage and water from the Government pipes, agrees to build a wharf with three hundred and sixty feet frontage on the water front of Honolulu, to be used free of charge by the Company, and grants a water lot of two hundred and forty by three hundred and sixty feet. The principal condition required is to carry the Hawaii mail at the present postage rates. The contract is for thirty years, and is made transferable and renewable.

JOHN VAN HORN, a member of the Board of Education of Chicago, and an Ex-Alderman, has been arrested in that City upon a charge of attempting to murder his wife. He had been maltreating one of his children, who fled to the store of a neighbor. The enraged man pursued her, followed by his wife, who attempted to protect the child, when he drew a revolver, placed the muzzle beneath his wife's ear and fired, the ball passing through the lady's cheek. He then attempted to blow his own brains out, but was seized and secured. It is thought his wife will recover. Mr. VAN HORN is sixty-five years of age, and his wife but thirty-six.

The latest news from Chili states that the Chilians have refused the proposal of mediation by England and France in the Spanish question as humiliating to them; at any rate it is certain they have not accepted it, as is supposed in England. President PEZET, of Peru, and his Cabinet, have been sentenced to fifteen years banishment as traitors, and mulcted in a fine of fifty per cent. of the $3,000,000 paid to the Spanish Minister in 1865.

A bill has been introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature to incorporate the Newark, Bloomfield and Montclair Horse-car Railroad Company. The capital stock is to be $100,000, to be divided into $50 shares. The fares are limited to five cents per mile, and freights twenty-five cents per ton. The road must be in operation in three years, and the Company may connect with any other railroad in the State.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says that several of the Vicksburgh merchants made up a purse of $100 for the men of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, as a testimonial of gratitude for the great service rendered by that command at the late disastrous fire. The gallant Twenty-fourth immediately turned the amount over to the Mayor for the relief of the sufferers.

Returns received at the office of the Secretary of State show that during last year there were two hundred and sixty-five bears killed in the State of Maine. In Penobscot County alone there were one hundred and nine killed, and in the town of Lincoln forty-five. The returns show that there were only four wolves killed in the entire State during the year.

The San Francisco *Times* states that the return of Major-Gen. EDWARD MCCOOK, United States Minister to the Sandwich Islands, who left San Francisco by steamer for the East on the 19th ult., and arrived at this port yesterday, was induced solely by the precarious state of his wife's health, and not by any diplomatic considerations whatever.

The Boston *Journal* states that the American colony at Jaffa is discouraged. They have been deceived by their leaders; many have died, others are sick, and they beg for a man-of-war to take them home. Meanwhile the Porte has entered a protest against the whole project of an American colony in Palestine.

A college for young colored men has been established at Washington, named "Howard University." It has the three departments of law, medicine and theology. $15,000 have been raised for the erection of a building, which is intended to accommodate 1,000 students; 400 are now ready to enter.

A dispatch received in this City from Rolla, Mo., states that the rails on the Southwest Pacific Railroad, between that point and the Gasconade River, are being rapidly laid down.

### LOCAL NEWS.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., held by Justice PECKHAM, no causes were ready for trial yesterday. The Justice said that the Bar should understand that when a cause was set down for a particular day it must be tried. Counsel must not think, in the present crowded condition of the calendar, that after agreeing upon a particular time for trial their causes would be put off from day to day. As a warning and an earnest of what he would do, the Justice said he would impose the full costs of the term in all cases postponed, whether the delay was on the motion of the plaintiff or the defendant. This will no doubt have the effect to bring the dilatory members of the Bar to their senses.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair. It was evident from the first that a row was imminent, and before the Board had been in session many minutes Councilman LONG, without any special provocation, hurled an inkstand at the President. A general row followed, and was ended by the entry of two policemen, who arrested President BRINKMAN and his friend, Mr. CHARLES MCCLENACHAN, on complaint of Mr. LONG, who charged them with carrying concealed weapons. They were taken before Mayor HOFFMAN, who discharged them on their own recognizances.

Several motions of interest were heard yesterday in the Supreme Court General Term, before Justice BARNARD. About half a dozen actions have recently been commenced in this Court against Gen. BUTLER, for alleged damages sustained in consequence of the acts of the General soon after he, as Commander of that Department, took possession of New Orleans, in the Spring of 1862. The defendant now wishes to have the suits transferred to the United States Courts for trial, in pursuance of an act of Congress, and for this purpose he makes the motions. The decision of the court is reserved.

Justice HOGAN held an examination yesterday in the case of W. C. WILLIAMS, who is accused of forging the name of SMITH & CO., of No. 60 Catharine-street, to a check for $3,000 on the Central National Bank, in addition to the charge of complicity in the alleged swindles of FOLGER & TIBBS. The complainant offered a very inconsistent course of evidence, contradicting himself several times. The further hearing was postponed.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, nine cases were disposed of. HENRY VINCENT, an old State Prison inmate, pleaded guilty to forgery, and asked time to prove good character; MICHAEL BETTNER was convicted of bigamy; JOHN CAFFREY, an overcoat thief, was sent to the State Prison for five years, and THOMAS WHELAN, a burglar, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, a communication was read relative to some cellars of tenement-houses in Washington-street, which are submerged by the flow of the tide. A resolution offered in the Assembly relative to prostitution in New-York was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

An interesting case now before the United States Supreme Court, involving the question whether, in the absence of express provision in the will, lands devised to pious uses can be sold by the beneficiary without working a forfeiture, and many other important questions of a similar nature, will be found in the law column.

Decrees of divorce have just been granted by the Supreme Court in the actions entitled, Anna Ponget *vs.* Frederick Ponget, Asa R. Butts *vs.* S. C. Butts, A. M. Haly *vs.* Wm. D. Haly and Ellen M. Savage *vs.* Chas. C. Savage. In the cases of HALY and SAVAGE, the custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

During the past year 2,178 new buildings have been erected in the City of Brooklyn, of which 1,962 were dwelling-houses, 116 factories, 13 storehouses, 29 distilleries, 3 churches and 52 for miscellaneous purposes.

A very light business was reported yesterday in most kinds of domestic produce and foreign merchandise, prices of which favored buyers, influenced by the depression in gold and the stringency in money. The freight engagements were light.

AN INTERESTING FERRY DECISION.—It is a singular fact that while numbers of persons lose their lives annually for want of safeguards on ferry-boats and landings, there are so few instances in which the companies are sued for damages by interested survivors. The decision which we reported yesterday, in connection with the Twenty-third-street Ferry, may be worth remembering in connection with the subject. The loss was not of human life, but of a horse, owing to the want of proper safeguards to prevent vehicles falling from a slippery deck. But in giving his decision, which was to affirm a previous verdict, Judge BRADY states distinctly the law—it is the duty of every Ferry Company to have all suitable and requisite accommodations, for entering upon, safe transportation while on board, and departure from the boats, and, of course, failing these accommodations, the companies are liable to be sued for damages. How far these conditions are complied with or not is well known, and it cannot be too often pointed out that there may be, if not a remedy, at least some compensation, which those who have courage to appeal to the Courts may obtain.

## Public Opinion on the Impeachment Question.

If the opinion is anywhere held that the Union Party in the country demand the impeachment of President JOHNSON, a reference to other columns of to-day's TIMES will furnish a corrective. From the columns of our Republican cotemporaries we have gathered proofs, not only that impeachment is not demanded, but that the propositions pointing to that end are deprecated as inexpedient, both in a national and a party sense.

This view in no case proceeds from any lingering liking for the President or his policy. The party are a unit in reference to the duty of Congress to push forward its measures of reconstruction, regardless of the plans of the President; and in reference also to the hopelessness of all attempts to bring Mr. JOHNSON and Congress into harmony. The feeling prevails, however, that the Union strength in the Capitol is sufficient for the accomplishment of the cherished purposes of the party, and that there is therefore no necessity for waging war upon the Executive. Practically, in all that pertains to the *status* of the South and its restoration to the Union, he is powerless; and to make him the victim of Congressional authority would be to call forth a large amount of feeling in his behalf, and to invest him with a capacity for mischief which he can in no other way obtain. As matters stand, he can do very little in any respect. His vetoes effect nothing. His identification with the Democratic Party severs the last bond of sympathy with the Unionists who elected him. And for these and kindred reasons, the Republican Press—or so much of it as has yet been heard from on the subject—discountenances the movement for impeachment as equally unnecessary and unwise.

A just estimate of the gravity of the proceeding and the unseemly spirit in which it was inaugurated is further observable. The propriety of impeachment, in certain circumstances, is conceded, and the ability of the country to endure the strain is affirmed with a positiveness that implies no lack of confidence. But it is at the best a serious affair, only to be begun under the pressure of imperious necessity. The strain upon our institutions, our finances, and our credit might not be unbearable, but it would be sufficiently serious to suggest caution in the inception and management of the proceeding. The judgment of the country should be previously convinced. The pride of the American people in the integrity of their institutions and the honor of their rulers should be shown to require the trial. And the temper and motives of the accusers, and the impartiality of the judges, should not be open to cavil. The opinion appears to exist that these conditions have been imperfectly complied with. The discussion in the caucus, and the sayings of Mr. ASHLEY in the House, indicate more of partisanship than of calmness, dignity and judicial firmness. The idea generated is that for partisan reasons the President must be removed—not that the honor of the nation, and the loyalty and purity of the Government, render necessary his trial and punishment. The organs of Republican opinion are evidently apprehensive of the danger which ill-judged zeal may inflict upon the party; and hence their disapproval of the manner in which the question was mooted by Mr. ASHLEY and his friends.

Having been introduced in a form that rendered some action unavoidable, the reference of the subject to the Judiciary Committee is everywhere recognized as the proper course. It removes the subject from the arena of partisan strife. It confides the task of preliminary investigation to a body whose leading members—whatever be their personal predilections—are not likely to misinterpret facts, or to miscalculate their weight at a formal trial. Moreover, it seems to dispose of the whole subject, at any rate for the session. The Committee will conduct their inquiry, of course, and they will in due season report. But there is little probability of more being done, in the House or Senate, while the present Congress lasts. And meanwhile public opinion, and the opinion of the party, will have an opportunity of making itself understood. It, as we believe, and as our Republican cotemporaries assert, the impeachment project conflicts with the views and desires of the people, the period consumed by the preliminary inquiry will suffice to rectify the misapprehension under which their representatives have labored.

The inexpediency of the movement is declared on yet other grounds. Without entering minutely into the minor shades of difference in the statements of our cotemporaries touching impeachment, it will be found that they concur in reminding Congress of the urgent need that exists for practical legislation before the 4th of March. In the absence of legitimate work, buncombe and partisanship might be indulged in with comparative impunity. But the condition of the country is critical. Its industry, its trade, its finance, are so disorganized that to neglect them is to invite disaster, distress and embarrassment. Extreme sensitiveness and anxiety are experienced with regard to the causes of the depression; and the conviction is universal that Congress ought not to delay measures of relief. The people care less for partisanship just now than for relief from taxation. They are not willing that the material industry should be crushed under a load of duties and taxes, or the national credit imperiled by an unsound and neglected currency. And the Union Party, through its Press, evinces its sense of the responsibility which, at such a time, rests upon those whom it has sent to Washington.

A WORD TO THE FENIANS.—It is pretty generally conceded that the Fenian excitement is over, and that the whole affair has come to an inglorious end. There are many supporters of Fenianism who have been sincere all along, but whose motives have been misconstrued, owing to the conduct of their dishonest leaders. The best thing would be at once and candidly to own a failure, and to cease further efforts to keep alive a hopeless agitation. To do so would be at once sensible and dignified, and would go far to remove the stigma upon the good sense of a class of Irish Liberals which the folly, or worse, of misguided and designing men has cast upon it. Nothing can ever restore the faith of the rank and file in their leaders, and the effort may as well be relinquished at once.

## The Senatorial Question, Here and Elswhere—With a Few Suggestions.

The elections that come off at this time for Senators in New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other States, are inducing contests of more than ordinary intensity. It exhibits the remarkable manner in which the Republican Party continues to maintain its ascendancy throughout the country—that in none of these great States is any other than a Republican regarded as having even a chance of success. No Democrat is spoken of anywhere, or if anywhere a Democrat is spoken of, or nominated, it is merely with the object of keeping up the party forms and organization, and not with the least idea of his election. In this State CONKLING, HARRIS and DAVIS are the candidates; in Pennsylvania, CAMERON, CURTIN and THAD. STEVENS; in Illinois, TRUMBULL, OGLESBY and PALMER—all pronounced Republicans, and all, we may say, of one school of Republicanism. In Pennsylvania, CAMERON may have been at times suspected of being slightly tainted with what was once termed Conservatism; in Illinois, TRUMBULL is accused of having given a partial approval to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the conspiracy cases; and in this State, HARRIS was for a while charged with something like weakness in the political knees. But as the time of election approaches, and the temper and purpose of the various State Legislatures are felt, the Senatorial candidates make haste to plant themselves on the most advanced ground of the party. They see that there is no hope for them otherwise, and that the field might as well be at once given up to Messrs. STEVENS, OGLESBY and CONKLING, unless they are in the forefront with these parties, politically, and can offer still farther inducements.

It is neither to be expected nor desired that a political party will overlook party considerations in the matter of appointments or elections to office. But the Republicans are fortunate in this State, and in the other States we have mentioned, in that they have no rivalry at this time which compels the selection of any particular candidate on purely partisan grounds, and have thus the opportunity to make personal character, ability and fitness the controlling considerations in their choice of those who shall fill the high position of United States Senator. It being found that a candidate is up to the mark in his ideas of constitutional freedom and his views of public policy, there are then questions of fitness derived from his character, traits of interest, knowledge, experience, and so forth.

It may seem absurd to say, yet in view of some of these Senatorial elections it is necessary to say it, that no man is fit to be a candidate who is not of unimpeachable integrity. A man whose antecedents give reason to believe that he will make a corrupt use of his office, or who will use corrupt means to obtain it, is utterly unfit to be a Senator, and will assuredly, sooner or later, bring disgrace on the party which elected him. It needs but to call in mind the nature of a Senator's duties, the responsibilities of his situation, and the temptations that are before him, to see the importance of this point.

Vacillation of mind, uncertainty of purpose, indecision, changeableness, unreliability, ought to disqualify any man for such a position as that of Senator. Before an individual is spoken of for such a place he should have had the opportunity to mature his convictions as to general principles, and to establish some better rule for his treatment of the questions of the hour than that which is found in his own momentary whims, interests or passions. The Constitutional provision that no man should be a Senator under forty years of age had, doubtless, some reference to this matter; but we have seen in these days that a man may be far past forty years without having established any guiding rule for his life or action.

A violent man, a narrow-minded, one-sided ultraist, a fierce, sanguinary, revengeful person, should never be spoken of as a candidate for the Senate. In the Senate, especially, we should have men of calm, dispassionate, judicial temper of mind, of liberal and comprehensive views, and of a knowledge that precludes fanaticism. Beside the profound questions now before the country, there are always arising great questions in political economy and in public policy which must be treated in other than a narrow-minded, dogmatic and passionate way, if we would secure the continued prosperity of the country.

We would suggest, too, with other considerations, that a man's inherent intellectual power and greatness is not a matter without importance in this connection. It does add to a man's fitness for the Senate if he possess great mental calibre as well as the Senatorial virtues. We may not be able, in all cases, to lay our hands upon a Webster or a Clay, but neither are we under the necessity of taking those who are at the other extremity of the intellectual scale.

Those who imagine these suggestions to be commonplace and altogether unnecessary, have probably not given a very wide or intelligent study to the actual bearings of the subject at this time.

## Taxes on City Railroads.

We reprinted yesterday an article from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper*, which treats this subject from a novel point of view. It so happens that we are able to enforce the arguments of our cotemporary by reference to some official returns which have lately come before us. These are the amount of the tax of one-eighth of a cent paid to Government by four of the principal City railroads, and the figures show that during the twenty-nine months the tax has been levied the sum of $154,233 38 has been paid. Probably we shall not be much in error in assuming that these returns respresent two-thirds of all the payments made, which will thus be in the aggregate about $209,000. The point made in the article we allude to is that this sum paid to the Government represents a total of seven times the amount—namely, $1,463,000 taken during this period out of the pockets of the public; that is, under pretence of paying one-eighth of a cent to the public Treasury, amounting to $209,000, the railway companies have put $1,463,000 into their own pockets, for which they ought to be very thankful, not alone to a beneficent Government, but to an unresisting and patient public.

There are very strong reasons why at least a portion of the annual sum of $600,000 (which is the average annual rate of the above sum) should go to swell the internal revenue, and not the profits of the company. Experience has shown that it is a tax very easily collected, and one which the public do not find oppressive. The resistance that has been spasmodically made against the levying of seven-eighths of a cent extra by the companies has arisen more from the sense of the injustice of the payment extorted than from the burden of the amount. When it is known that the payment of the extra cent is for the benefit of the Government, we are sure all opposition to it will cease, and, like the additional cent on a box of matches, it will be cheerfully paid.

This addition to the revenue would enable Government to remit some taxes which are now almost universally felt as grievances. We will only instance that on watches; but there are many others which the proposed revision of the tariff will bring to light as not worth the difficulty and expense of collecting. The article we have reprinted argues the various points suggested by the proposed amendment, and by the light of the figures we have given is worthy of the consideration of the Treasury.

## Our Army—The Provost-Marshal-General's Report.

The final report made to the Secretary of War by JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General, is printed as one of the War Department documents of 1866. The report is in two volumes, and shows the operation of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau from its organization in March, 1863, to March, 1866, the Bureau being terminated by law Aug. 28, 1866. The subjects embraced in the report are subdivided into twelve parts, and form a most valuable body of statistics, which, however, are embraced in so many different subdivisions and tables that we shall only be able to jot down a few interesting data as we look through the report. On the 1st day of January, 1861, the Regular Army was composed of 727 commissioned officers present for duty, 371 absent, and 13,930 enlisted men present and 1,374 absent, making a total of 16,402 officers and men. This number between Jan. 1, 1861, and Jan. 1, 1862, was reduced, in addition to ordinary casualties, by the resignation and desertion of 313 commissioned officers who joined the rebellion. Another war, however, would not find us thus unprepared, as the minimum strength of the army according to the present law is 54,302, rank and file, susceptible of an increase to 75,382 enlisted men.

Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY goes somewhat into details to explain the difference between himself and the Committee of New-York City, but we do not think he succeeds in throwing any additional light on the subject.

The tables exhibiting the mortality of the army show that without including deaths which have occurred after muster out, 280,739 officers and men have lost their lives in the army. Of this number 5,221 commissioned officers and 90,886 enlisted men have been killed in action or died of wounds, while 2,321 commissioned officers and 182,329 enlisted men have died of disease, or in some few cases of accident. This will give one officer killed in action or died of wounds to every eighteen enlisted men, which makes the mortality of the officers somewhat greater than that of the men, as the former constitute about one twenty-fifth of the entire force, supposing the organizations to be full.

We find, however, on the other hand, that not one officer to 90 men has died of disease. Several reasons are given for this remarkable disproportion in favor of the commissioned class. "Officers are generally better sheltered than the men, and their food is generally better in quality and more varied in kind, so that they suffer less from diseases of the digestive organs. They are not so much crowded together in tents and quarters, and are, therefore, less subject to contagious and [illegible] maladies. They have superior advantages in regard to personal cleanliness. [illegible] ers of war, too, they were [illegible] treated more leniently, and so [illegible] fewer names to the mortality [illegible] sonville, Salisbury and other similar dens. The last, and, perhaps, the most important reason was, "the superior morale, the hopefulness and elasticity of spirit which is given to a man by investing him with a commission and its accompanying authority, responsibility and chances of advancement."

The disproportion between the mortality of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of colored troops is still more noteworthy. In this branch of the service, the officers lost in killed or died of wounds, one in about forty-two, while the men lost but about one in sixty-six. The officers, however, show of deaths by disease, a loss of only one in seventy-seven, while the men show the enormous proportion of nearly one in seven, which is by far the highest mortality from this cause exhibited in the records of the army. As the general proportion of deaths from disease among white troops is less than one in seventeen, the question comes up as to whether it is an economic or philanthropic measure to employ troops who are so eminently liable to death from diseases incident upon camp life.

A table giving the deaths in action or from wounds, show that out of every thousand the middle States lost 31.79; the New-England States, 44.76; the general ratio for the loyal States being 35.10.

It is stated that the loss of the Regular Army from desertion was 244.25 per thousand, while in the volunteers it was but 62.51. This is accounted for on the ground that the men who enlisted in the Regular Army, a large proportion of whom were foreigners, were far inferior in character to those furnished by the States. The report gives a synopsis of the mode of recruitment of European armies, and devotes considerable space to showing the manner in which the rebel army was organized; but we must postpone for the present a discussion of these topics. We have, however, said enough to show that the report of which we have been treating forms a very valuable addition to those public documents which give important information respecting the war of the rebellion.

THE STATE NATIONAL GUARD.—The report of the Inspector-General contains a statement similar to that which he was compelled to make last year—namely, that the issues of arms and clothing, and the establishment of suitable armories in country districts, have not been sufficiently provided for by the Legislature. This state of things should not continue; the military force of the State ought to be kept in the highest condition, both as to discipline and equipments, otherwise there ensues a loss of prestige and of personal interest among the men. The report says that there are nearly 10,000 men not serviceably armed, and over 12,000 not uniformed, which is a very large proportion of the total force of about 50,000 men, and one which it is hoped will not exist for another year.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON IMPEACHMENT.—WENDELL PHILLIPS was one of the first, if not the very first, to propose the impeachment of the President, as the only means of getting rid of the "obstruction" in the way of the other schemes he proposed. Of course he is in glee that the first step in the matter has been taken, and anticipates that it will result in removing the peril and disgrace (as he coarsely expresses it) of "having a traitor and a ruffian in the Executive chair." He adds:

> "We are glad to believe that the step already taken will be duly followed by the President's impeachment, prompt suspension from office, ultimate conviction and deposition. His deposition has become an absolute necessity. Without it, right reconstruction is an impossibility."

PHILLIPS says that "ANDREW JOHNSON has more infamously and criminally injured the nation than did JEFFERSON DAVIS," and that he is now the "instrument, the accepted tool, the figure-head of conspiring traitors," with much more to the same effect. PHILLIPS knows the power that this sort of language exercises over unthinking men, and consequently he makes a very strong display of it. He also repeats again and again his cry to push on the work of impeachment, now that it has begun. He is encouraged by his success thus far, but insists that no time be lost in bringing the labor to its logical conclusion. Even if the peace of the country be threatened by it, it should be done at once, that that also may at the same time be settled. PHILLIPS had better carry on his crusade with all the power he possesses, for this is a critical time for him. If he agitate in a sufficiently agitated manner, he may actually bring Congress to the point of impeachment, and perhaps even further than that.

A MOVEMENT LOUDLY CALLED FOR.—It is satisfactory to note that the subject of incendiarism and unsafe buildings is beginning to be taken up in earnest. In the resolution of the Fire Commissioners to make a vigorous inquiry, and the appointment by the Fire Insurance Companies of a Committee to coöperate with them, there seems to be a chance of suggestions based upon actual knowledge, and which may be of value. We hope the inquiry will be thorough and impartial. Publicity will be one thing desirable—let no one be shielded, and above all let the *real owners* of unsafe tenement houses be brought to light, so the world may know what manner of men they are.

## WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee will report the Tariff Bill to-morrow. It will be the entire tariff, with a clause repealing all other existing acts under which duties are levied. Mr. WELLS' bill has been adopted as a basis throughout, but as regards rates, his recommendations have been set aside upon wool, and to a considerable extent upon iron, but in most other respects his rates as well as his classification and his free list have been adopted. The general sentiment of Congress was probably well expressed in the remark of a distinguished member of the House to-day, who remarked, in reply to a question as to the future of the tariff, that the facts and logic of Mr. WELLS' report were incontrovertible, but in spite of that a large increase of the tariff was demanded and would be carried. Although Mr. WELLS' recommendations have in some important respects been ignored, his standing with Congress, especially the Senate, is even higher than heretofore. The logic of his reasoning has been admitted on all hands, and it is agreed that ultimately his views will have to be adopted. It is probable that if a tariff bill fixing high rates becomes a law, a material reduction of internal revenue taxes will be [illegible], the two ends being incompatible with the requirements of the Treasury for revenue. [illegible] will this be the case as regards the tax on [illegible] and the income tax.

THE TERRITORIAL SUFFRAGE BILL.

The House to-day passed the Territorial Suffrage Bill as [illegible] by the Senate. It originally [illegible] the House, at the last session, but only passed the Senate a few days ago, and came up in the House to-day for the second time. It regulates the elective [illegible] in the Territories, and is regarded as effective in settling the question of political equality in [illegible].

THE NEBRASKA AND COLORADO BILLS.

The House was the scene of a very spirited struggle this afternoon, caused by the effort to put through the bills for the admission of Colorado and Nebraska; but for once it was gratifying to see that neither party discipline nor party hate could force through two important bills of this kind. The previous question on their passage was demanded by Mr. ASHLEY and refused—yeas 33, nays 79. Mr. WASHBURNE's (of Illinois) motion to lay them on the table was lost by 41 to 107, though several Republicans voted for it, among whom were Messrs. BLAINE, DAVIS, PIKE, DAWES, RAYMOND and WASHBURNE. A struggle was made to have the bills referred to the Committee on Territories, but, pending a motion to postpone them until next Thursday, the House adjourned.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

An amendment to the bill to regulate the tenure of civil officers was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. HOWE, which was voted down promptly. This amendment included Cabinet officers among the restrictions intended to be placed upon the appointment of officers by the President. The action of the Senate in rejecting Mr. HOWE's amendment is important, as showing the concurrence of that body with the views expressed by Mr. FESSENDEN that the relations between the Executive and his Cabinet are of such a delicate, intimate and confidential character that the almost exclusive right of the President to appoint such officers is conceded by the Senate, and the propriety and perhaps necessity of the Cabinet advisers being in perfect accord with the President in sentiment is admitted.

RANDALL'S CURRENCY BILL.

There is a growing feeling among members of Congress in favor of RANDALL's Currency and Sinking Fund Bill.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate, it is believed, will pass the Bankrupt Bill, with an amendment respecting the appointment of a Commissioner.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE TEST OATH.

The Supreme Court of the United States has relaxed its rules so far as to permit reporters to take ample notes of its decision, to be pronounced on Monday next, on the constitutionality of the test oath, as applicable to lawyers practicing at its bar. The anxiety of the public to hear the opinion of the Court on this subject is assigned as the reason for the privilege to the Press in these premises.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The postal affairs of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein having been united to those of Prussia, all correspondence in future between the United States and those duchies by Prussian closed mail will be subject to the same treatment and the same postage charges as similiar mail matter addressed to or received from other parts of Prussia.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, in conversation with a gentleman of this city upon the subject of the finances, last evening, said that he regretted to find the future prospects so unfavorable and forbidding. It was his earnest desire to secure practical measures of reform in this important matter, but his plans were seriously obstructed by the political complications that had been sprung upon the country, and which threatened to retard, if not break up, all the efforts which he might put forth.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS.

The Committee on the New-Orleans Riots will not prepare their report for several weeks, the entire testimony not yet being written out.

THE NEW RADICAL PAPER.

The projectors of the new Radical paper to be established in Washington announce that they will commence regular issues about the 1st of February. It is to be printed in the evening only, and called the *Evening Leader*.

THE SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

It is now substantially determined that we are to have the Fortieth Congress assemble on the 4th of March next. The Senate to-day passed the House bill for that purpose, with amendments that the House will concur in beyond doubt. The President will approve the bill.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE DINNER.

The President's first State dinner this season took place at 6 o'clock this evening, in the State dining-room of the Executive Mansion. Beside the President and Mrs. JOHNSON, Senator Paterson and Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Stover and others of the President's household, there were present the Secretary of State and Col. W. H. Seward, U. S. A., Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McCullocgh, Mr. and Mrs. McCullocgh, Jr., Secretary of War and Mrs. Stanton, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Welles, and Mr. Welles, their son, Attorney-General and Mrs. Stanbery, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Randall, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Browning, and their niece, Miss O. Bannon, Vice-President Foster and Mrs. Foster, Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant; also of the Tennesseeans—Senator Fowler, Hon. Horace Maynard and lady, Hon. J. W. Leftwich and lady, Hon. N. G. Taylor and lady, Hon. J. R. Hawkins and lady, Hon. W. B. Campbell and Hon. E. Cooper. The party separated at about 10 o'clock.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTION.

Speaker COLFAX's opening reception to-night was a garnd ovation to that popular officer and the members of his family. It would be a vain task to attempt to tell who was there. So far as the distinguished people of Washington are concerned, it would be easier to tell who was not there. For three hours there was a constant tide of people filling the house. The reception rooms were crowded to excess, and the guests even overflowed into the more private apartments of the Speaker's residence. Nearly the whole of each branch of Congress were present, together with a large representation from every other class of distinguished society at the capital. The gay season may now be considered fairly opened.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Senator TRUMBULL got no further than Pittsburgh, on his way to Illinois, and returned here yesterday. His friends at Springfield advised him that his presence was not needed.

PERSONAL.

A dispatch was received by the Postmaster-General announcing the safe arrival at San Francisco of BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN, special agent of the Post-office Department for the Pacific coast. Mr. TRUMAN made the trip overland from this city, and has, in accordance with instructions, visited the Territories intermediate, upon official-business.

H. R. WILLIAMS, formerly of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, and lately of the Veteran Reserve Corps, has been commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Forty-fifth United States Infantry.

THE BURNING OF THE NEW IRONSIDES.

It is said the Naval Committee of the House have gone to Philadelphia to inquire into the facts of the burning of the *New Ironsides*.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Committee on Internal Revenue Frauds will be in Philadelphia to-morrow, in prosecution of their business, and will soon go to New-York; and the Committee in Relation to Southern Railroads were in session to-day.

SHIPWRECK NEAR TURK'S ISLAND.

Our Consul at Turk's Island reports the stranding of the bark *Annie E. Gauden*, of New-York, Dec. 15. The Captain and crew were saved; the vessel and all valuables on board were lost. The crew would be sent to this country by the Consul.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The General Land Office returns received at the General Land Office show that 13,520 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of December last at the following local offices: Topeka, Kansas, 7,214 acres; St. Peter, Minnesota, 3,501 acres; Sioux City, Iowa, 2,805 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead Law.

THE HORSE RAILROAD.

A movement is on foot to increase the fare on the Washington and Georgetown street-cars of this city from six to seven cents additional when transfers are given on one route to another. Congress will soon be asked to authorize the increase.

SELLING COLORED PERSONS INTO SLAVERY.

The Judiciary Committee will to-morrow morning examine witnesses with reference to the selling of colored persons into slavery in the State of Maryland.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

A Convention representing the colored people of the United States met here to-day, pursuant to a call issued by the National Equal Rights League. JOHN M. LAUGHTON, of Ohio, was elected President, and B. M. ARNETT, Secretary. Delegates are in attendance from Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Kansas, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana and Arkansas. Additional delegates are expected to-morrow. Among other business they propose to petition Congress, and to issue an address to the people of the United States; and to take other measures with a view to educate public opinion to the point of giving them impartial suffrage in all the States, and in other respects to improve their social condition. They design also to petition Congress either to remove the tax on raw cotton, or to so amend the present law that there may be a distinction in the tax for the different grades.

THE FREEDMEN IN THE DISTRICT PREPARING FOR A JUBILEE.

The freedmen of the District are preparing for a mammoth jubilation over the passage of the Suffrage Bill. Several different plans are now under discussion, the feasible points of which will be amalgamated to suit the wishes of all concerned. Among the features of the celebration will be the raising of a liberty pole and a national flag.

## The Banking Committee and Secretary McCulloch's Policy.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The Washington telegram relative to the position of the Banking Committee of the House of Representatives in regard to Secretary MCCULLOCH's policy with reference to the national debt, alluded to by your special correspondent yesterday, came from an old and usually correct correspondent, and not from an "unscrupulous gold gambler," as he supposed. Whether the dispatch will be verified or not remains to be seen, but that it was sent us in perfect good faith I have every reason to believe. Yours,

S.

## THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

### Settlement of Differences—Return of Western Union and Other Newspapers to the New-York Association.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The undersigned have pleasure in announcing to the Newspaper Press of the United States and to the public, that the differences which have lately existed between themselves, the newspapers, and the news organizations which they represent, have been adjusted satisfactorily to all parties.

It is a part of this adjustment that all the newspapers of the country are restored to their former amicable relations to the New-York Associated Press, the *World* retaining membership in the Associated Press; that the United States and European News Association (whose contract with the Reuter Company and lease of the New-Orleans and Belize Telegraph are transferred to the Associated Press) withdraws from that part of their business which includes the sale of news to newspapers; and that a contract for the mutual exchange of news has been executed between the New-York Associated Press and the Western Association.

This adjustment will take effect Saturday night, Jan. 12, 1867.

W. C. PRIME,
President New-York Associated Press.
MANTON MARBLE,
For the *World*, and for the United States and European News Association.
RICHARD SMITH,
M. HALSTEAD,
J. MEDILL,
For the Western Association.

## Court Calendar.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 11, 1867: Nos. 53, 55, 56, 61, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 69½, 69¾, 70, 71, 71½, 72.

ANOTHER MASONIC BENEFIT.—On Saturday afternoon a great performance will be given at the French Theatre, in Fourteenth-street, in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. "The Morning Call," "Hamlet," and "Les Deux Fugitifs" will be given. The advertisement shows that almost every [illegible] and actress in the city has volunteered.

# NEW-YORK.

## AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

### United States Senatorship—Constitutional Amendment—The Senate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867.

The caucuses have been duly summoned for this evening, and before this letter reaches you, the great event of the present session will have been decided.

There are signs of weakness in the party supporting Senator HARRIS, which has hitherto presented an unbroken front, and it looks as if the issue was between Judge DAVIS and Mr. CONKLING; but as the telegraph will enable you to announce the result to your readers to-morrow morning, all speculation on the result would be useless. The crowd of outsiders has visibly increased within the last twenty-four hours, and the excitement has naturally increased; but the contest continues to be a good-natured one, and whoever is nominated by the caucus will receive a cordial support.

The Democrats will probably give the compliment of a nomination to HENRY C. MURPHY, although there are serious doubts as to his eligibility. But as his election is out of the question these doubts will not interfere with the free expression of a choice.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Assembly was occupied all the morning in the consideration of the resolutions favoring the Congressional Amendment, which, after much discussion and some Fillibustering, passed by a party vote. Mr. CREGAN, of New-York, was the only Democrat who voted for them, but there was an evident unwillingness on the part of his political associates generally to face the music and record themselves against the Amendment. Requests to be excused and explanations of votes were frequent. Mr. WEED, of Clinton, and Mr. GENET, of New-York, expressed a willingness to see the Amendment adopted if they could have any assurances that it would be a finality, but they did not believe that the dominant party meant, in good faith, to admit the Southern States on any such easy terms.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate Mr. LENT introduced the original Underground Railroad Bill, known as the Vandenburgh Bill, and substantially the same as that which has been before the Legislature at the last two sessions. The Senate Committees have not yet been reconstructed, and business makes slow progress in that body. The impeachment case against Judge SMITH, of Oneida County, continues to occupy the Senate at its afternoon sessions.

## THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

### Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of Oneida County, Nominated for United States Senator—Judge Noah Davis, of Orleans County, the Principal Competitor—Vote 59 to 49.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Republican members of the Legislature held their Senatorial Caucus in the Assembly Chamber to-night. Senator FOLGER was chosen to preside, and the Clerks of the Senate and Assembly were appointed Secretaries. Senator WHITE and Messrs. TARBOX and SCHUTT were appointed Tellers.

On the roll call twenty-seven Senators and eighty-one Assemblymen answered to their names.

Senator PARSONS being absent on account of illness, a request from him to be allowed to vote by proxy was granted, and Mr. A. J. WOOD cast the proxy.

It was resolved to proceed first to an informal ballot.

Mr. ROBERTS, on behalf of Oneida County, presented the name of ROSCOE CONKLING as a statesman and patriot. His name is written on the national records. He has given many years of faithful, able and valuable services to his country, and has ever proved himself true to principle. His great legislative experience would at once secure to him and to our State a position of usefulness and influence. By his exposure of the Balls Bluff disaster he first brought to light the incapacity of MCCLELLAN. By his prosecution of HADDOCK, the Provost-Marshal, he exposed corruption, and secured the punishment of a Government officer who had disgraced his position. So too in the Fry controversy, he was the successful champion of right and honesty, and the uncompromising enemy of the dishonest, whether he found them in low or high places. He possesses, in an eminent degree, the talent and energy requisite for the high position, and it was with pleasure and pride that he urged his claims.

Mr. BURROWS said he presented the claims of Western New-York—a section of our State which contains over a million inhabitants—a section which has ever stood true to the country and steadfast by the great Republican Party, never giving any uncertain sound. A United States Senator has never been chosen west of Cayuga Bridge; and it is time that that part of the State which last Fall gave over 15,000 majority for the Republican ticket, was recognized. Her claims and services always ignored, can Western New-York long remain satisfied? He said this in no threatening spirit, but as an argument in favor of her candidate, Judge NOAH DAVIS, of Orleans.

Our present Senator has made a noble record and evinced marked ability. He, in common with all classes of citizens, was proud of his talents and high character. But NOAH DAVIS is also a man of cultivated mind and great moral worth, and thoroughly versed in the science of Government. He possesses all the elements of character most desirable in the statesman, jurist and patriot.

Mr. HENRY SMITH nominated IRA HARRIS, of Albany. He spoke for Eastern New-York, for the River Counties, and here in Albany.

The Democratic tide has been turned, and the capital county is now represented by good Union men. Mr. HARRIS has served on the Supreme Court bench and in the Court of Appeals. He has served, too, nearly six years in the United States Senate, and always with credit to himself, again to those whom he represented and to the whole country. The State could not have a more judicious, wise or successful legislator at Washington.

Mr. GIBBS nominated Judge RANSOM BALCOM.

Mr. TRAVIS nominated HORACE GREELEY, to whom he said the Republican Party owed more than to any other man living—man whose personal influence, together with the influence of his paper, was much greater than that possessed by any other man in the State, and that influence was always wielded on the side of right and freedom. He made the nomination without consultation with Mr. GREELEY, for he kept away from Albany, believing that the position should seek the man and not the man the position.

Senator CROWLEY seconded the nomination of Mr. DAVIS in a few earnest remarks.

Senator WHITE paid a high compliment to GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, saying that he had hoped to aid in placing that gentleman in the Senate of the United States, but inasmuch as his name was held in abeyance he had cast about him for a suitable person for whom to vote. In looking the ground over his mind had fallen upon ROSCOE CONKLING. [Applause.] In the last political canvass he made the first presentation of a great cause. He sounded the keynote which gave victory to the Republican party. What was wanted in the Senate was not judicial talent but a voice. [Applause.]

Four millions of people wanted a representative that would be heard in the council of the nation. [Applause.]

The informal ballot resulted as follows: Roscoe Conkling, 33; Ira Harris, 32; Noah Davis, 30; Ransom Balcom, 7; Horace Greeley, 6; Charles J. Folger, 1.

Mr. TRAVIS withdrew the name of HORACE GREELEY, stating that a letter had been received from him declining to be a candidate.

First formal ballot—Noah Davis, 41; Roscoe Conkling, 39; Ira Harris, 24; Ransom Balcom, 4; C. J. Folger, 1.

Second formal ballot—Roscoe Conkling, 45; Noah Davis, 44; Ira Harris, 18; Ransom Balcom, 2.

The name of Judge BALCOM was withdrawn.

Third formal ballot—Roscoe Conkling, 53; Noah Davis, 50; Ira Harris, 6.

Fourth formal ballot—On counting the number of votes it was found that 110 had been cast; one in excess. The Chair requested the caucus to proceed to another ballot.

Fifth formal ballot—Roscoe Conkling, 59; Noah Davis, 49; C. J. Folger, 1.

The result was received with cheers.

Senator CROWLEY said that, as a friend of Judge DAVIS, he would move that the nomination of ROSCOE CONKLING be made unanimous. Carried.

The caucus then adjourned.

### The Result of the Union Caucus—Congratulations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The contest for United States Senator was decided this evening by the nomination of ROSCOE CONKLING on the sixth ballot. The vote was almost equally divided between CONKLING and DAVIS through the first five ballots, and the result was for a long time exceedingly doubtful. The best feeling prevails since the decision, and the rooms of Mr. CONKLING, at the Delavan House, are crowded with his friends. Speeches have been made by Judge DAVIS, his competitor, LYMAN TREMAIN, GEORGE OPDYKE, Hon. A. H. LAFLIN and many others.

The Democratic Caucus nominated Senator H. C. MURPHY who was put in nomination by Mr. JACOBS, of Kings. A large complimentary vote was given to A. OAKEY HALL.

## DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

### Hon. Henry C. Murphy, of Kings County, Nominated for United States Senator—Hon. A. Oakey Hall, of New-York, his Opponent—Vote Twenty-nine to Twenty-five.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus this evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator. Mr. J. C. JACOBS nominated Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, and Mr. DAVELIN nominated Hon. A. OAKEY HALL. And the first ballot resulted as follows. HENRY C. MURPHY received twenty-five votes, A. OAKEY HALL twenty-one votes. On motion Mr. MURPHY's nomination was made unanimous. He was subsequently waited upon, and in brief remarks returned thanks for the honor. The caucus then adjourned.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LENT—An act in regard to slaughtering animals. The act makes it a misdemeanor to slaughter animals intended for human food in any other than the most expeditious and merciful manner known to science or art. Also, of an act to prevent the overcrowding of omnibuses, stages or horse-cars. This bill provides that no omnibus or stage drawn by two horses shall carry more than twelve passengers; that no car drawn by two horses shall carry more than twenty-four passengers, and where there is an elevation of more than one foot to fifteen on any road an additional horse shall be attached to the car.

By Mr. FOLGER—To make more stringent the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

By Mr. LENT—For an underground railroad to run under ground from Bowling-green to Fourteenth-street, under Union-square, and thence by any route to any point on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroads.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Canal Commissioners; also, the annual report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. BRUCE, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported concurrent resolutions ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH said the minority of the Committee, consisting of himself and Mr. DEVELIN, dissented from the report.

Mr. BRUCE asked for the immediate consideration of the resolutions, and they were adopted by 76 to 40, all the Republicans voting in the affirmative, all the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. SMITH said in order that gentlemen might have an opportunity to discuss the amendments now, he would move a reconsideration.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was lost.

Messrs. PARKER, STILES, BRUCE, H. SMITH and WILBUR spoke at length in favor of the amendments, and Messrs. WEED, GENET and CREAMER against their adoption.

The motion to reconsider the resolution was then adopted by 78 to 25.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH moved to make the resolutions the special order for the 22d inst., which was lost.

After further discussion the resolutions ratifying the amendments were again adopted by 70 to 35. Adjourned.

### Annual Report of the Inspector-General of the State of New-York.

The annual report of the Inspector-General, which is in fact a complete summary of the military affairs of the State, has just been transmitted to the Legislature. The enhanced interest attached to the militia since the late war, and the important questions to be solved, touching the future military policy of the nation, renders this report especially interesting. Gov. FENTON, in his recent message, justly remarks: "It is a source of pride to turn to our own national guard organizations and militia system as the best solution of the question yet found in the experience of any of the States." Gen. BATCHELLER's report shows how this organization has been effected, and suggests such further modification and enforcement of the system as will secure a perfect military defence without burden to the people or danger to their political rights. We have space for only a brief summary of this valuable document.

During the past year but few changes have been made in the organization of the National Guard, the forces as limited by law having been attained at the close of the previous year, and the labor has been mainly directed to the education and training of our organized forces in the knowledge of regulations and military science, rather than to the formation of new commands or the augmentation of the aggregate force. Owing to the limited appropriations of money by the Legislature for military purposes, and the large drafts made from this fund for the payment and adjustment of matters pertaining to the late volunteer service, the military departments have been unable to furnish but a comparatively small number of arms and accoutrements, or distribute but a portion of the clothing actually required to complete the armament and equipment of the maximum force. At the close of the year 1865 there were required about 18,000 uniforms and 13,000 stand of arms for issue to troops then organized; since that date 6,000 stand of arms and 7,200 uniforms have been furnished, leaving a deficit which the Legislature should not fail to furnish means to supply.

The Inspector-General in person or by deputy has visited nearly every military district in the State, and muster and inspection rolls have been received from every company. Encampments have been held at Syracuse, Delhi, Oneonta, Ballston and Mineola. While in the principal cities convenient armories for their regiments have been generally provided, in other districts this important matter has been neglected. The recent action of the Board of Supervisors of Erie County in this connection is highly commended, and their plans for the erection of suitable drill sheds are worthy of imitation. All the State arsenals and military storehouses have been inspected; extensive repairs have been made during the year, and these edifices are now in excellent condition. Preliminary labors have been completed in the construction of the arsenals authorized at Rochester and Schenectady, and these edifices will probably be erected during the present year. During 1866 the biennial enrollment of the reserve militia has been made. The Inspector-General treats at length this subject of enrollment, and suggests important changes and reforms in order to secure a more perfect enrollment and economical collection of military fines. It is contended that such reforms would supply ample means for the support of the State military system without recourse to legislative appropriations. "The muster of the present year exhibits the aggregate strength of the National Guard as not materially varying from the force of the preceding year," and presents a body of 49,859 men, exclusive of commissioned officers. Of this number about 40,000 are serviceably armed, and 37,400 uniformed and equipped. "It is estimated that of this force at least 25,000 well organized and disciplined troops could be placed in the field within five days after the promulgation of orders." Numerous consolidations and changes are recommended, and nearly twenty feeble and inefficient regimental organizations are reported for disbandment. Under the operation of the Retiring Board a large number of General and field officers have been rendered supernumerary. The action of the State Government regarding the operation of the "Fenians" on the frontier during the past Summer is fully reported and explained. The question of military tactics is discussed, and it is stated that a more thorough distribution of works of instruction and discipline will be made during the year.

The regimental and military fund accounts have been examined and audited as required by law, and complete exhibits are presented. Inspections of a large amount of military material have been made during the year, statements of which accompany the report.

The following amendments to the Military Code are proposed: 1. An exemption from jury duty and highway labor to all regular members of the organized forces of the National Guard. 2. A revision and readjustment of the penalties prescribed for non-attendance at parades and encampments. 3. That commissioned officers be empowered to take possession of any unoccupied field for purposes of field-days and parades, the damages to be paid as prescribed. 4. That keepers of drinking saloons and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage, be ineligible to rank as commissioned officers of the National Guard. 5. A general revision of the Code as relates to the system of enrolment of the reserve militia. 6. That Division and Brigade Inspectors be transferred to the Inspector-General's Department, and Assistant Adjutant-Generals be created for each division and brigade.

The report closes with a review of the transactions in the several offices and bureaus of the Department, and compliments the National Guard upon the increased zeal and proficiency in discipline and other military qualities attained during the year.

### Military Association of the State of New-York.

The next annual meeting of the Military Association of the State of New-York will be held in Albany on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 15 and 16. All commissioned officers of the National Guard are invited to attend, as business of much importance to the organization will be transacted. Gen. GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General of the State of New-York, will deliver the annual address before the Association, on Wednesday evening, in the Assembly Chamber.

### New-York Dairyman's Association.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The second annual meeting of the Dairyman's Association commenced in this city to-day, and will be continued all through to-morrow. The attendance is exceeding large, and the greatest interest is manifested in the discussions and proceedings generally.

Hon. GEO. WILLIAMS, of Vernon Oneida County, has been chosen President of the Association for the ensuing year. The Convention was addressed this evening by Mr. A. WILLIARD, who has recently returned from a tour abroad in the interest of the Association.

## ALABAMA.

### Return of Gov. Patton—His Views on Reconstruction—The State to be Represented at the Paris Exhibition.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Gov. PATTON, who has returned here, is rather despondent, and remains confirmed in his views as to the restoration of the State on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

While at New-York Gov. PATTON made arrangements to have the mining and manufacturing interests of Alabama represented in the Paris Exhibition.

The Legislature reassembles here on the 15th inst.

### Fernando Wood at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 10.

FERNANDO WOOD arrived, and was escorted by prominent citizens to supper at Fireman's Hall, where he is expected to make a speech.

# EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Belgian at Portland.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Belgian*, Capt. BROWN, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 27th, and Londonderry on the morning of the 29th ult., having been detained there by a storm, arrived at this port at midnight.

Purser MCDONALD reports, on the 28th passed the steamer *David*, going into Liverpool; Tuesday, the 8th, passed a National Company's steamer bound to East Greencastle.

Fenianism exhibits no new phase. Seizures of arms and ammunition, and scattering arrests of more or less importance, continued to be almost daily reported.

At a railway station in Dublin, Lord LANGFORD had been arrested for having in his possession a double-barreled gun and a quantity of ammunition, without a license to carry the same in Dublin District. He was admitted to bail, but the gun was detained. He had just arrived by the train.

GLADSTONE had been suffering from a severe throat affection, in Rome, but was convalescent.

## CANADA.

### Secretary Seward's Application for Record of Proceedings in the Fenian Trials—Opinion of the Colonial Secretary—Commutation of Sentence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Lord CARNARVON, British Colonial Secretary, in a dispatch to the Governor-General, comments upon Secretary SEWARD's application for a record of the judicial proceedings in the Fenian trials. He approves the granting of this, but guards himself from assenting to the proposition that this request could have assumed the form of a demand, founded upon strict international right. An application, he says, by the prisoner's counsel, through the United States Consul, would have been more in accordance with ordinary usage. If Mr. SEWARD intended a claim on the part of the United States Government to investigate into judicial proceedings, carried on in Canada with all the safeguards and sanctions of English jurisprudence, and to sit as a Court of Appeals on the same, Lord CARNARVON says it would have been a pretension which the United States Government, representing a nation so jealous of its own honor, would probably be the first to regret. With regard to Mr. SEWARD's request that an amnesty be granted to the prisoners, Lord CARNARVON, after dwelling on the very grave character of the offence, says that, taking into account that six months had now elapsed and nothing had occurred in the interval to detract from the complete success which crowned the efforts of Her Majesty's troops and of the Canadian volunteers in suppressing the Fenian invasion, and readily accepting the opinion of the Canadian Government in favor of clemency, the Imperial Government had recommended Her Majesty to commute the sentence of LYNCH and MCMAHON to twenty years' penal servitude. He hopes this act of clemency will not be misunderstood, and gives the warning that if similar offences are committed hereafter, those who commit them must be prepared to be visited with the extreme penalty of the law.

The river has fallen nearly a foot since last night.

### Goods for the Paris Exhibition—The St. Lawrence Higher than for Twenty-five Years—The Fenian Prisoners—Two Boys Drowned at Kingston.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Board of Arts and Manufactures of Lower Canada have forwarded ninety-two packages to the Paris Exhibition; the Geological Department sent fifty-four, weighing ten tons, and the Board of Agriculture thirty-three. More remains to be forwarded.

The only persons who go to Paris from the Lower Canada officials will be the Minister of Agriculture and D. TACHE.

Ten new French papers were started during the last year in Canada.

The water in the river is higher than for twenty-five years past.

Official information received states that the Seventh Fusiliers, Twenty-fifth Regiment, and the Rifle Brigade, will leave for England as soon as navigation opens.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The order for the removal of the convicted Fenians from Kingston Penitentiary has been countermanded. They will remain here until after the trials of the other prisoners.

The Assizes opened at noon before Justice MORRISON. The Grand Jury having been sworn, His Lordship stated that as true bills had been found against the remaining Fenians by the last Grand Jury, their cases would not come before the present Grand Jury.

A number of civil cases were then proceeded with.

Most of the Fenians are to be defended by KENNETH MCKINZIE.

KINGSTON, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Two lads named CHAMPION TAYLOR and TIMOTHY TOLAND were drowned while skating on the river last evening. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. The former is the son of Capt. W. TAYLOR, of this city.

## MAINE.

### Bear Killing—The National Military Asylum.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Returns received at the office of the Secretary of State show that during last year there were two hundred and sixty-five bears killed in this State. In Penobscot County alone there were one hundred and nine killed, and in the town of Lincoln forty-five.

The returns show that there were only four wolves killed in the entire State during the year.

The Board of Managers of the National Military Asylum, recently established at Chelsea, in this State, have petitioned the Legislature to cede the premises to the General Government.

### The Republicans in Caucus—Mr. Cameron Receives the Nomination for Senator.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Republican Senatorial caucus met at 8 o'clock this evening, and remained in session nearly an hour. Everything was quiet and orderly, and on the first ballot Mr. CAMERON was nominated. The vote was as follows: CAMERON, 46; CURTIN, 23; STEVENS, 7; GROW, 5. The two Lancaster Senators did not go into caucus. On motion of one of CURTIN's friends, the nomination was made unanimous.

## INDIANA.

### Organization of the Legislature—The Senatorial Question.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Hon. D. C. BRANHAM was elected Speaker of the House to-day on the first ballot. Mr. BRANHAM is one of the leading politicians of Southern Indiana.

The Senatorial question is not much discussed. The leading candidates are Gov. MORTON, JOHN D. DEFREES and GEORGE W. JULIAN. The friends of Gov. MORTON are well organized and confident. The opposition to him is very bitter, but of a desultory character. The caucus for the nomination of Senator will be held to-morrow night.

## MISSOURI.

### The Senatorial Contest—The Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

DRAKE's nomination in caucus by 77 votes insures his election. He favors negro suffrage.

The Assembly has tabled the proposition to repeal the test oath, referring to teachers and preachers, by a large majority, and passed a resolution looking to the impeachment of several Conservative Judges who restored rebels to citizenship.

The arson investigation at St. Joseph implicates leading proprietors of the store burned in incendiarism, the insurance being $2,000 more than the appraised value of the stock.

## COLORADO.

### Gold Shipments—Indian Murders.

DENVER, Col., Thursday, Jan. 10.

There is intense enthusiasm here over the passage of the Colorado Bill by the Senate.

The gold shipments from Colorado for the week ending Jan. 8 amount to 1,170 ounces; value, $20,000.

Salt Lake papers have accounts of a massacre of miners by the Navajoes, near Callville, Colorado River.

### The Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Both branches of the Legislature have appointed several standing committees.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. SIMPSON to strike out the word "white" in the State Constitution.

The Senatorial contest is becoming more intricate every day. New candidates are hourly appearing, developing the most complete chaos imaginable. No opinion of their relative strength can be formed before the 22d.

Senator's ROSS and CLARK are on the way here.

The Constitutional Amendment was ratified by the House by a vote of 75 to 7, the Senate refusing to suspend the rules for that purpose.

## PACIFIC COAST.

### The Special Election for Congressman—Colima Taken by the Liberals—Trade Resumed—The Nevada Senatorial Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Governor of the State has been telegraphed to from Washington by our delegation there, in regard to a special election for Congressman, asking him what the people desire. He replied: "In my opinion a large majority of the people of the State do not desire a special Congressional election," which reply will probably determine the California delegation at Washington not to ask for a bill authorizing the Governor to call such special election.

Advices deemed entirely reliable confirm the reported capture of Colima, Mexico, by the Liberals. Parties from San Francisco, interested in trade and mining in that section, are again able to resume business.

H. B. M. ship *Sutlej* sailed yesterday for Valparaiso.

The proceedings in the Nevada Legislature yesterday were unimportant. Mr. JNO. B. WINTERS is among the aspirants for United States Senatorial honors. Gen. NYE's friends were greatly elated last night, and felt confident of his election.

### Mining Companies Dividends—The Wheat Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Golden City* sailed for Panama to-day, with treasure and passengers for New-York. She carries $1,477,800, of which $1,072,175 is for New-York.

The Crown Point Mining Company have declared a dividend of $100 dollars per foot, and carried over a surplus of $36,000.

The Imperial Company also declared a dividend of $8 per share; and the Hale and Norcross declared a dividend of $100 per foot. Empire Mill Company have also declared a dividend of $160 per foot.

The Wheat market is more active, and quoted as follows: Prime shipping $1 75 per bushel; Extra Flour, $6 50; Superfine, $6 75.

The *Golden City* to-day carried over 4,000 barrels for New-York, at $3 per barrel freight.

New-York State. 33c. Macy's Candles, 21c.

The ship *Vicata*, from Hong Kong, spoke the British ship *Tewksbury*, off Formosa, from Manilla for San Francisco, with her rudder gone.

Mining stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $1,950; Yellow Jacket, $1,275; Gould and Curry, $650; Chollar, $229; Alpha, $200; Belcher, $180. Legal Tenders are selling at 74c.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### Mrs. Willard—A Man Frozen to Death—Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Mrs. FRANCES GRAY WILLARD, who was shot a few days since in New-York by a policeman, was a daughter of ANDREW F. WILLARD, formerly of this city, and resided here during the most of her early life. She was first married to a man named SEYMOUR, and afterward to a Mr. PINKERMAN, from whom she was divorced, and afterward assumed her maiden name.

A man named CYRUS FOWLER, was frozen to death while intoxicated Saturday night, within a few rods of his home at Byfield.

A man named JOHN TURNER fell from the deck to the hold of the steamer *Peruvian*, yesterday, and received severe if not fatal injuries.

A New-Yorker, named WM. P. SMITH, while temporarily sojourning in the "Wilds" of North-street, yesterday had his pocket picked of a gold watch valued at $150.

### The Murderer Moran's Sentence Commuted to Imprisonment for Life.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The case of JOHN MORAN, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 25th inst. for the murder of MARY ELLEN KEARNY, in Roxbury, came before the Governor and Council to-day. The influences for a mitigation of sentence were more powerful than any heretofore presented. Besides the establishing of MORAN's uniform good character, it was shown that his victim was but little better than a common prostitute, and her actions were urged as almost sufficient to provoke the fatal assault.

It was shown that she associated with MORAN and pretended affection for him for the sake of securing his earnings, while she at the same time was going with other men whom she said she liked better. It was also shown by their own evidence that a great portion of the jury who found the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree were not favorable to such a verdict, but were influenced to indorse it by the urging of the foreman of the jury, and the representation that MORAN would probably be pardoned if convicted of murder in the first degree.

EX-GOV. ANDREW was among those who appeared in the criminal's behalf, and when the hearing was concluded the Council took a ballot, and decided unanimously to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life. MORAN will be taken to the Charlestown State Prison to-morrow, to remain there for the remainder of his life.

### Responsibilities of Banks—Hours of Labor—Report of the Investigating Committee.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

A firm in this city is about to test the responsibility of banks for the stocks, notes, bonds, &c., deposited in small trunks in the bank vaults, the said firm having been the loser of a large amount of valuable property received from a New-York bank and deposited for safe keeping.

The banks of Boston have just given notice to their patrons to remove their trunks from the bank vaults, the managers of these institutions not wishing the spirit of accommodation to be construed into a responsibility for property, which is looked upon as an inconvenient incumbrance.

State Commissioners were appointed last year to visit different portions of the State for the purpose of investigating the hours of labor adopted, and make their report thereon to the present Legislature. The time draws near for this information to be furnished, and it is said that there will be two reports upon the subject. One of them—the minority report—is in favor of an eight-hour law; while the majority report—one of the parties connected with which is AMASA J. WALKER, of Brookfield—expresses opposition to any interference whatever by the Legislature with the subject.

### Commutation of Sentence.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

MORAN, who was sentenced to be hung on the 25th inst. for the murder of MARY ELLEN KEARNEY, in Roxbury, about ten months ago, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

## KENTUCKY.

### The Trial of the Railroad Robbers.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The evidence for the prosecution closed to-day in the trial of the railroad robbers at Franklin, Ky.

## LOUISIANA.

### Gen. Wood's Administration in Mississippi—Colored Troops to be Mustered Out—Commutation of a Death Sentence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Mississippi papers compliment Gen. T. J. WOOD for his fairness and just intentions in the administration of affairs in that State. He is on the point of leaving that command.

The internal revenue receipts in this city from sales of merchandise and products are much less for December than November. It is believed that the January sales will show a continuing diminution.

It is stated that the Tenth Heavy Artillery and Eighteenth Infantry, colored, now remaining in Louisiana, will soon be mustered out and relieved by the Twentieth Regulars, who are ordered here.

The revenue-cutter *McCulloch* leaves this port to-morrow, under sealed orders, to join the expedition sent from Washington to take possession of the port of Samana, which it is said Secretary SEWARD purchased for the United States.

Gov. WELLS yesterday exercised the prerogative of his office in commuting the sentence of death passed upon JACOB and ROBERT JOHNSON, colored, by the Second Judicial Court for the Parish of St. Bernard, for the crime of burglary, armed with dangerous weapons.

The trial took place on Monday, the 8th of October last, and resulted in an unqualified verdict of guilty. The sentence of death was pronounced by Judge CASEABAT. The sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life by the Governor, in consequence of a petition from a number of planters and prominent citizens of the Parish of St. Bernard.

## MARYLAND.

### The Legislature—Action on the Citizenship Bill.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

In the House of Delegates to-day, after the transaction of much important business, the bill to restore to the full rights of citizenship all persons deprived thereof by the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution, came up as the order of the day.

Several motions to refer and amend were made and lost, when Mr. STEVENS, of Baltimore, moved to amend by excepting from the provisions of this act all persons of this State who, during the war, left this State and entered into armed rebellion against the General Government.

This was opposed on the ground that it would be creating a distinction against our own citizens in favor of aliens from other States.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew his amendment, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

### Payment of Bounties to Slaves.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

In the State Senate yesterday afternoon a resolution was introduced suspending the payment of bounties, for the present, to slaves, as provided for in the act of February, 1864. The resolution was referred.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### The Republican Caucus—Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 10.

A Republican caucus, to nominate a United States Senator, will meet Thursday, Jan 17.

A locomotive on the Camden and Amboy Railroad exploded near Amboy, last night, injuring the engineer and a brakeman.

## ILLINOIS.

### The Constitutional Amendment Passed by the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.

The Amendment to the National Constitution, known as the fourteenth article, was ratified by the Upper Branch of the Illinois Legislature this afternoon, by a vote of yeas 17, nays 7; not voting, 1.

### Yale Medical College Commencement—Installation Exercises.

NEW-HAVEN, Ct., Thursday, Jan. 10.

The commencement exercises of the Medical Department of Yale College took place this evening at the Medical College. Dr. L. S. PADDOCK, of Norwich, delivered the address to the class, and CORNELIUS W. BULL, of this city, the valedictory address. The Bennett prizes for the best anatomic preparation was given to J. H. PARKER and E. W. WARD. The Hooker prize for the best examination for Doctor of Medicine was awarded to THEOBALD BARD, of East China, Mich. The Degrees were conferred by President WOOLSEY.

This evening Rev. DANIEL S. GREGORY, of Troy, was installed pastor of the Third Congregational Church, formerly under the charge of the late Dr. CLEVELAND. Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, N. Y., preached the installation sermon.

### Brutal Treatment of a Girl by Her Father.

NORWICH, Thursday, Jan. 10.

There is much excitement here to-day over the discovery of the fact that a Spiritualist named CHARLES WILLIAMS had nearly starved his daughter, aged 13, by giving her only one bowl of gruel per day for three weeks, and for forty-eight hours she had nothing to eat or drink.

The girl had been kept in close confinement in her room. In attempting to let herself down from the third story, she fell, and was somewhat hurt. When the facts were discovered, some selectmen took charge of the girl, whose recovery is doubtful, and the mob made an assault on WILLIAMS, who defended himself with an ax. The authorities interfered, and he has been locked up for trial.

### Fire at Bennington, Vt.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 10.

The knitting factory of H. & Y. BRADFORD, at Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000. The property was insured.

### Presentation of a Cane to Jeff. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The long-talked-of cane prepared by the ladies of a Catholic Church in Norfolk, a month or so ago, was yesterday (the 7th) presented to JEFF. DAVIS in his quarters in Carroll Hall, by a gentleman named JOHN O. GAMAGE, a resident of the city, who won the honor at a public raffle. The cane, which has been previously described, is made of a piece of oak taken from the rebel ram *Merrimac*, and is surmounted by a massive gold head, on which is inscribed an appropriate legend, with the name of the Ex-President. Mr. GAMAGE arrived here yesterday morning, with the Committee on Presentation, and, after the usual preliminaries, was admitted to the quarters of Mr. DAVIS. After a short conversation on different subjects he produced the cane from a velvet-lined box and said:

Mr. DAVIS: By chance, Sir, it has become my very pleasant duty to present you this cane. It is a token of respect and esteem from the ladies of the Catholic Congregation of the City of Norfolk. Be pleased to accept it, with its noble motto: "The offering of one—the tribute of many." And may it ever serve as a faithful reminder of its fair donors.

Mr. DAVIS accepted the beautiful gift in a brief and feeling reply. He alluded to the kindness of the people of the South to him during his prison life, especially the kindness, constancy and patriotism of the people of Norfolk, and said he had often had the pleasure of receiving tokens of their esteem. He requested Mr. GAMAGE to extend to the ladies of the Catholic Church his grateful acknowledgment of their beautiful gift, intimating that he would further acknowledge its reception by letter. The party passed a pleasant hour in conversation with Mr. DAVIS and his lady, and at its termination parted company, expressing the hope that the new year might be more full of hope and happiness to him than the dark, dismal months of the past.

The gentlemen composing the Committee of Presentation were well pleased with their trip, and remarked that the health of Mr. DAVIS was much better than had been represented, but that his hair was considerably sprinkled with gray.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Gen. A. Dudley, Virginia, are at the Astor House. Sig. Brignoli is at the Everett House. Ex-Gov. R. M. Price, of New-Jersey, and Commodore Alden, U. S. N., are at the St. James Hotel. Viscount de Noué, France, is at the Brevoort House.

### Capital and Credit.

The Mercantile Agency of R. G. DUNN & Co., have now ready for delivery the new volume of the "Reference Book for January, 1867." It is the largest, most complete and reliable work of the character ever published. It is the only book that gives estimates of capital in addition to indications of credit of nearly every business man in the Union, and is thus an invaluable aid to all dispensers of credit. Specimen copies can be seen and terms made known at the office, Nos. 233 and 295 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*


### Card from Ball, Black & Co

For two months past rumors have been rife that we had failed, or suspended.

To state, simply but emphatically, *that there is no foundation whatever for such reports*, will, we are confident, satisfy the many friends of our house who so flatteringly have sympathized with our *supposed* disaster.

It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial; but as the report has now appeared in print, and even been re-echoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.

It is now verging on half a century since the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonored: and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewelers,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1867.

**Pioneer Yeast Powder.**
For choice Pastry, Muffins, Tea Biscuit, &c. Unequaled in quality and snow-white purity. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 166 Front-st., New-York.

**Florence**
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

**Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.**
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

**Bartlett's Sewing-Machines, No. 569 BROADWAY.**—A new style, for use by hand or foot, at $25. Warranted, and sent by express everywhere.

**The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch** Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium** Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine** and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

**Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S** Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Cristadoro's Hair Dye** is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

**That Chartered Libertine.**
The wind, steals perfume from the flowers, but retains it only for a moment. Chemical art alone can fix the fragrance and render it imperishable, and this it has accomplished in PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

**Let Us be Merciful to Ourselves.**
The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them to some extent from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot safely be relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom, it is prudence, it is common sense, to provide against such contingencies, by taking an *antidote in advance*; in other words, by fortifying the system with a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be procured, does so voluntarily, for as surely as Truth exists, this invaluable Tonic and Alterative would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the Bilious it is also especially recommended, and in case of confirmed Constipation it affords speedy and permanent relief. In Canada, the West Indies, and Australia, the Bitters rank above all other medicines of the class, and the demand for them in all foreign countries increases every season.
New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

**A Sure Pile Cure.**
Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Balls and Parties.**—Ladies' Satin and Kid Gaiters and Slips, with beautiful bows and rosettes, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

**Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray** hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

**F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke SHIRTS.** For sale everywhere. No. 403 Broadway, N.Y.

**At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.**—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.


## MARRIED.

ABRAHAMSZ—SCHARFF.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Maurice G. Hansen, of Gravesend, L. I., JOHN P. ABRAHAMSZ to ANNIE C. L. SCHARFF, youngest daughter of A. Scharff, Esq., all of Newark, N. J. No cards.

☞ California papers please copy.

COTRIL—FARNAM.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. A. J. Canfield, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. W. B. COTRIL to Miss SARAH E. FARNAM, all of Williamsburgh. No cards.

DAVIS—NEWCOMB.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Mr. J. A. Roche, HENRY DAVIS, Jr., to CLARISSA, second daughter of Dr. G. V. Newcomb, both of Brooklyn.

GEDNEY—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Dr. Adams, at the residence of the bride's father, R. M. GEDNEY to DELIA M., only daughter of Jos. L. Smith, all of this City. No cards.

IMBRIE—MORRIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Bergen Point, by Rev. H. W. F. Jones, Mr. JAMES IMBRIE to MARY ANNA, daughter of Gen. Wm. L. Morris.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LAWRENCE—PETERS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, at Christ Church, 35th-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. F. C. Ewer, CHESTER B. LAWRENCE to Miss KATE C. PETERS, both of this City.

LOCKE—CUTHBERT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, at Grace Church, Whitestone, L. I., by Rev. B. F. Abbott, JOHN J. LOCKE to Miss EMMA J., daughter of George Cuthbert, Esq.

STILES—WHITEMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, ANDREW B. STILES to AUGUSTA, daughter of William B. Whiteman, all of this City.

SHETHAR—SHIELDS.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. Foss, H. HOBART SHETHAR to Miss ADA A., daughter of Chas. Shields, Esq., all of this City.

WIECHERS—HENDERSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Chas. K. Imbrie, W. A. WIECHERS to Mrs. E. HENDERSON, of Jersey City.

## DIED.

BRADFORD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, WILLIAM BRADFORD, son of George and Sarah Ann Bradford, aged 5 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 432 West 34th-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BEARD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, WILLIAM AGUSTUS, son of Lucy and S. M. Beard, aged 18 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 9 Bedford-av., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

CARTER.—Suddenly, of paralysis, on Thursday, Jan. 10, in the 71st year of her age, ANN ELIZA, wife of Galen Carter, M. D., and daughter of the late Col. Hezekiah Ketchum, of Saratoga County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

CASE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, ELIZA T., wife of GABRIEL CASE, aged 36 years, 4 months and 13 days.

Funeral to take place from her late residence, No. 188 3d-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice, this day, (Friday,) Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock.

COX.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday morning, Jan. 10, JOSEPH, infant son of William and Martha L. Cox, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The funeral services will take place on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 43 Bedford-av., corner of Taylor-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CHAMBERLAIN.—In Brooklyn on Monday, Jan. 7, of bronchitis, CHARLES V. CHAMBERLAIN, of Charleston, S. C., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Hall-st., first house southeast of Fulton-av.

ELSWORTH.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday, Jan. 3, JOHN K. ELSWORTH, in his 52d year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, John Elsworth, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 2½ o'clock.

DENNIS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, JOHN E. DENNIS, aged 39 years, 4 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Leeder, No. 126 East 27th-st., on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock; also the members of Amity Lodge No. 323, F. & A. M.

GARTHWAITE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, EDWIN GARTHWAITE.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Montauk Lodge No. 286, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 218 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. on Friday, the 11th inst.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 10, CECELIA RAY, wife of William P. Howell, of this City, and daughter of J. Madison Huntting, of East Hampton, L. I., aged 24 years, 3 months and 13 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HAYES.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, MARY VANDERPOOL HAYES, widow of Oliver T. Hayes.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 16 Park-place, Newark, N. J., on Monday next, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAZEN.—At Greenpoint, on Thursday, Jan. 10, CHAS. GOLDTHWAIT, infant son of John and Fannie Hazen, aged 4 months.

HALLSTED.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 9, JANE C., widow of the late John B. Hallsted, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. G. Brush, No. 79 Greenwich-av., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M.

HUNT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, ADRIANCE WELLING, youngest son of Harrison D. and Jane O. Hunt, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Windsor Hotel, No. 22 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square, on Friday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8, EDWARD N. KELLOGG.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the family residence at Elizabeth, N. J.

MURRAY.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 5, after a short illness, HATTIE A., wife of James Murray, eldest daughter of H. M. and Harriet A. Wells, aged 25 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral from her late home, No. 58 Morton-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, Miss LEVINA ROBERTS, in her 25th year.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 98 9th-av., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

His remains will be taken to Bellport for interment on Saturday morning, from his father's residence, in 5th-st., one door from the corner of Norman-av., Greenpoint.

WARREN.—In the City of Troy, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, WM. H. WARREN, in the 52d year of his age.


**MOURNING GOODS.**
A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

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P. V. R. VAN WYCK, Editor.


**NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.**
A meeting of the New-England Society will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Natives of New-England, or the sons of a native, are invited to attend and become members of the Society.
E. D. MORGAN, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary, No. 80 Wall-st.


DIURETIC AND TONIC.—REGULATING, SOOTHING AND STRENGTHENING.—For pain and weakness in the back, and disorders of the urinary organs, there is no general remedy so reliable as RISLEY'S BUCHU, which has full directions, and is sold in large bottles, for $1, by the Druggists.

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FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to late, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

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**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

*Resolved*, That the Metropolitan National Bank will pay the City tax for stockholders in said Bank, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, and each stockholder is hereby notified that if the city tax on his shares has been paid by him previous to this date, he is required to leave with this Bank his tax receipt, as evidence of such payment, at any time before Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK.
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JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

D. HENRY SMITH, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, foreign exchange, bought and sold on commission.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN BODINE, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS, JOSEPH RUDD,
HELMUS M. WELLS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, DANIEL DEVLIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT, HENRY L. HOGUET,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE C. PETERS, JONA. W. ALLEN,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
and CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, SAMUEL C. HARRIOT and H. G. NORTON were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York: That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.

It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD this day, the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year:
Sanford Cobb, Robert Lenox Kennedy,
James N. Cobb, Wm. H. Guion,
John Q. Jones, Philip M. Lydey,
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Daniel B. Fearing,
Robert Ray, Felix Ingoldsby,
Wm. S. Herriman, Joseph Sampson,
George A. Jones.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 8TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
Nathaniel Hayden, Charles J. Shepard,
William L. Conklin, Charles Sandford,
George C. Collins, John H. Sherwood,
Joseph M. Cooper, Thomas Woodward,
Thomas Davenport, Samuel R. Platt,
John H. Dunham, H. B. Loomis,
Benjamin W. Merriam, Charles Hauselt,
Alfred L. Rowe,
And at a meeting of the Board this day, Nathaniel Hayden and Joseph M. Cooper were respectively unanimously reelected President and Vice-President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867. Poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 31, 1866, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1867. WILLIAM G. HART, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—RESOLVED, THAT THIS Bank will pay the City tax for stockholders in said Bank on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at noon, and each stockholder is hereby notified that if the City tax on his shares has been paid by him previous to this date, he is required to leave with this Bank his tax receipt as evidence of such payment, at any time before Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M. F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 3, 1867. WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
(Signed,) WILLIAM HEATON, President.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., Dec. 29, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 2d day of January, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

$30,000 WANTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS—First mortgage on Brooklyn water-front lots, with bulkhead; on the premises are entirely new brick storehouses, machinery, &c.; the entire property is worth over $100,000; the security is unquestionable. Address J. W. W., Box No. 161 Times Office.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 7, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due Jan. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

## FINANCIAL

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Notes and bills discounted | | $682,988 08 |
| Overdrafts | | 624 91 |
| Current expenses | | 3,400 70 |
| Premiums | | 20,866 50 |
| Cash items, (including revenue stamps,) and uncollected checks | | 84,144 45 |
| Due from National Banks | | 27,394 62 |
| United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes | | 390,000 00 |
| United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits | $50,000 | |
| Other United States securities with United States Treasurer to secure deposits | 100,000— | 150,000 00 |
| Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks | $21,123 | |
| Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks | 238— | 21,361 00 |
| Fractional currency | $3,839 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 283,489 | |
| Compound interest notes | 180,000— | 467,328 00 |
| Total | | $1,757,808 26 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | | $300,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | $75,000 00 | |
| Interest | 7,352 06 | |
| Profit and loss | 6,979 94— | 89,332 00 |
| Circulating notes received from Comptroller | $270,000 00 | |
| Less amount on hand | | |
| Amount outstanding | | 270,000 00 |
| Individual deposits | | 853,764 88 |
| United States deposits | | 121,816 99 |
| Due to National Banks | | 122,894 39 |
| Total | | $1,757,808 26 |

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

*State of New-York, County of New-York.*—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1867. WM. WALTER PHELPS, Notary Public County of New-York.

[5 cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the CROTON NATIONAL BANK in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867:

RESOURCES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Notes and Bills Discounted and Loans on Demand | | $313,906 29 |
| Overdrafts | | 370 38 |
| Furniture and fixtures | | 4,861 00 |
| Current Expenses and Taxes | | 8,124 89 |
| Premiums | | 6,430 00 |
| Cash items | | 2,3[illegible]8 65 |
| Uncollected Checks | | 1,756,000 08 |
| Due from National Banks | | 53,536 61 |
| Due from other Banks and Bankers | | 192 88 |
| United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes | | 212,000 00 |
| United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits | | 100,000 00 |
| Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks | | 3,230 00 |
| Specie | $4,2[illegible] | |
| Fractional currency | 53 00 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 161,[illegible]93 00 | |
| Compound interest notes | 25,390 00— | $190,141 94 |
| Total | | $2,651,112 12 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | | $200,000 00 |
| Circulating Notes outstanding | | 180,000 00 |
| Individual deposits | | 2,109,392 96 |
| United States deposits | | 26,205 95 |
| United States Disbursing Officer's deposits | | 269 65 |
| Due to National Banks | | 97,[illegible]22 76 |
| Due to other banks and bankers | | [illegible]67 65 |
| Discount | $3,157 95 | |
| Exchanges | 561 74 | |
| Interest | 13,485 13 | |
| Profit and loss | 16,348 93— | $33,553 75 |
| | | $2,651,112 78 |

I, M. T. RODMAN, Cashier of the Croton National Bank, of New-York City, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. T. RODMAN, Cashier.

*State of New-York, City and County of New-York.*—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1867. WM. T. FARNUM, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Notes and Bills discounted and Call Loans | | $3,4[illegible]8,332 77 |
| Indebtedness of Directors | $83,400 | |
| Banking-house | | 175,000 00 |
| Current Expenses | | 6,818 6[illegible] |
| Premiums | | 43,265 46 |
| Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps) | | 914,833 54 |
| Due from other Banks | | 249,859 21 |
| U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes | | 1,066,300 00 |
| U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand | | 27,350 00 |
| Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks | | 50,000 00 |
| Specie | | 49,895 44 |
| Fractional Currency | | 14,250 00 |
| Legal-tender Notes and Clearing-house Certificates | | 1,230,000 00 |
| State and other Stocks, worth over par | | 510,000 00 |
| Total | | $7,775,875 02 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in | | $1,500,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | | 506,359 54 |
| Circulating Notes received from Comptroller | $950,000 00 | |
| Less amount on hand | 29,[illegible]14 50 | |
| Amount outstanding | | 920,485 50 |
| Individual Deposits (net) | | 3,[illegible]67,188 83 |
| Due to Banks | | 8[illegible] 15 |
| State Bank Circulation outstanding | | 24,157 00 |
| Unpaid Dividends | | 35,690 00 |
| | | $7,775,875 02 |

I, JOHN M. CRANE, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

*State of New-York, County of New-York.*—Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 9th day of January, 1867. A. H. NONES, Notary Public, New-York.

[U. S. Internal Revenue stamp, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT—SHOWING THE condition of the NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Notes and bills discounted | | $108,082 50 |
| Overdrafts | | 7,665 10 |
| Furniture and fixtures | | 3,000 00 |
| Premiums | | 33,831 96 |
| Cash items, (including revenue stamps) | | 76,799 42 |
| Due from National Banks | $78,575 68 | |
| Due from other banks and bankers | 24,651 85— | 103,227 53 |
| United States bonds with Treasurer to secure circulation | 101,000 00 | |
| United States bonds with Treasurer to secure deposits | 60,000 00— | 161,000 00 |
| United States bonds and securities on hand | | 29,700 00 |
| Notes of National Banks on hand | $24,278 00 | |
| Notes of State banks on hand | 16,212 00— | 40,490 00 |
| Specie on hand | 15,866 74 | |
| Fractional currency on hand | 611 21 | |
| Legal-tenders on hand | 29,402 00 | |
| Compound interest notes on hand | 156,130 00— | 202,159 95 |
| Total | | $766,536 46 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $100,000 00 |
| Surplus | | 50,000 00 |
| Circulation | | 90,000 00 |
| Individual deposits | $2[illegible]9,913 54 | |
| Due to National Banks | 125,344 68 | |
| Due to other banks and bankers | 137,319 58— | 466,577 80 |
| Due to Treasurer of the United States | | 53,446 68 |
| Profit and loss | | 6,511 98 |
| Total | | $766,536 46 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. G. WHITE, Cashier of the National Currency Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. G. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, 1867. JAMES S. CRAFT, Notary Public.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 236 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held at the banking-room this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
J. T. SANGER .......... Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER, Esq. .......... No. 240 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT .......... Messrs. Riggs & Co., Wall-st. and Washington.
LEWIS EINSTEIN .......... Messrs. Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER .......... Seamless Clothing Man'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER .......... Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro.
ALBERT G. LEE .......... Messrs. Coffin, Lee & Co.
CHAS. G. BARRETT .......... Messrs. Randolph, Skidmores & Co.
ED. F. KNOWLTON .......... Messrs. Wm. Knowlton & Son.
JACOB H. DATER .......... Messrs. Jno. G. McMurray & Co.
B. F. BEEKMAN .......... Messrs. B. F. Beekman & Co.
SAMUEL SH[illegible] .......... Messrs. Shethar & Nichols.
WM. SULZB[illegible] .......... Messrs. Sulzbacher, Gutterman & Weddeles.
WM. W. WRIGHT .......... Messrs. Wright, Brinckerhoff & Co.
D. L. ROSS .......... Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH B. HOYT,
HENRY SWIFT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.

FOR INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
T. BELKNAP, JR.,
E. L. BOLLES,
C. E. DETMOLD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. P. C. CALHOUN was unanimously reelected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, No. 124 BOWERY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL pay the State tax imposed upon bank stock, the amount having been appropriated by a vote of the Board of Directors. Stockholders who have paid said tax, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts or communicate with the Cashier on or before the 14th inst. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Beekman Oil Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 20 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees and other important business. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. A. CROSBY, Sec'y.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock; at No. 187 Washington-st. GEO. S. STJOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

## FINANCIAL.

## VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

## BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81 | 107¾ | 107⅞ | June, 7-30 | 103¾ | 104 |
| Coupon, 1881 | 107½ | 107⅞ | July, 7-30 | 103⅞ | 104 |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62 | 105⅞ | 106 | June, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 116⅝ | 116⅞ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 106½ | 106⅝ | July, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 116¼ | 116½ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 104⅜ | 104⅝ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 115⅝ | 115⅞ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 104⅞ | 105⅛ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 114⅝ | 114⅞ |
| 5-20 " new, '65 | 103⅜ | 103⅝ | Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 113⅝ | 113⅞ |
| 10-40 Registered | 99⅞ | 100 | May, C.I.Nt's, '65 | 111½ | 111⅞ |
| 10-40 Coupon | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110½ | 110⅝ |
| Gold | 133 | 133⅛ | Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110¼ | 110⅝ |
| August, 7-30 | 103⅞ | 104 | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110 | 110¼ |

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. On all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

MONEY TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK City and Jersey City improved property. S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

## FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, in the City and in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Notes and Bills Discounted | $502,972 70 | |
| Indebtedness of Directors | 64,200 00— | $567,172 70 |
| Overdrafts | | 1,270 00 |
| Banking-house | $50,000 00 | |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 1,200 00— | 51,200 00 |
| Current Expenses | 100 00 | |
| Premiums | 2,096 25— | 2,196 25 |
| Cash items (including Revenue Stamps) | | 13,559 21 |
| Due from the following National Banks, Schedule A | | 17,281 23 |
| Exchanges, Uncollected Check | | 170,794 97 |
| Due from other Banks and Bankers, as follows, Schedule B | | 448 08 |
| United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes | | 320,000 00 |
| United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits | $10,000 00 | |
| Other United States securities with United States Treasurer to secure Deposits | 65,000 00— | 75,000 00 |
| Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks | 19,600 00 | |
| Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks | 74 00— | 19,674 00 |
| Specie | | 9,572 97 |
| Fractional Currency | 4,200 00 | |
| Legal-tender Notes | 129,960 00 | |
| Compound Interest Notes | 160,340 00— | 294,500 00 |
| Total | | $1,542,669 41 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in | | $350,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | | 6,000 00 |
| Circulating Notes received from Comptroller | $283,500 00 | |
| Amount Outstanding | | 283,500 00 |
| Individual Deposits | | 744,731 07 |
| United States Deposits | | 80,619 38 |
| Due to other Banks and Bankers, as follows: | | |
| New-York Savings Bank | $10,000 00 | |
| Metropolitan Savings Bank | 63,031 22— | 73,031 22 |
| State Bank circulation outstanding | | 8,153 00 |
| Discount | $387 99 | |
| Profit and Loss | 15,106 84— | 15,494 83 |
| Due on Dividends | | 11,139 91 |
| Total | | $1,542,669 41 |

I, W. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

*State of New-York, City and County of New-York.*—Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of January, 1867. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary Public.

[U. S. Internal Revenue five cent stamp, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK on the morning of first Monday of January, 1867:

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Notes and bills discounted | | $444,154 80 |
| Indebtedness of Directors | | 77,500 00 |
| Banking-house | | 50,000 00 |
| Expenses | | 461 46 |
| Premiums | | 15,500 00 |
| Cash items and Revenue Stamps | | 19,278 04 |
| Due from National Banks | | 37,064 47 |
| United States Bonds, deposited with United States Treasurer | | 280,000 00 |
| Other United States securities | | 16,950 00 |
| Cash on hand, viz.: | | |
| National Bank notes | $29,860 00 | |
| National Bank checks, &c. | 85,872 71 | |
| Specie | 11,819 42 | |
| Fractional currency | 1,566 00 | |
| Legal Tenders | 320,792 00 | |
| Compound interest notes | [illegible]— | 516,710 13 |
| Total | | $1,517,618 90 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock | | $250,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | | 25,000 00 |
| Circulation | | 250,000 00 |
| Individual deposits | $879,177 97 | |
| United States deposits | 81,760 29 | |
| National Bank deposits | 20,473 48— | 981,411 74 |
| Unpaid dividends | | 5,275 00 |
| Discounts | $254 97 | |
| Interest | 106 29 | |
| Profit and loss | 5,570 90— | 5,932 16 |
| | | $1,517,618 90 |

I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1867. W. H. KIPP, Notary Public.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank, held at the banking-house this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
A. V. STOUT, W. W. WAKEMAN,
B. F. BEEKMAN, F. J. CLARK,
WM. SELIGMAN, JAS. L. STEWART,
JOHN B. DICKINSON, SAMUEL HOLMES,
THOS. CARLTON, GEO. S. MOULTON,
MATTHEW BIRD, JOHN R. CECIL,
N. T. PORTER, W. W. HUNTINGTON,
SAMUEL W. BASS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors A. V. STOUT was unanimously reelected President and N. T. PORTER was unanimously reelected Vice-President. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION THIS DAY HELD, the following-named gentlemen were duly reelected Directors for the ensuing year:
ALFRED S. FRASER, ABM. B. VAN NEST,
WILLIAM HALSEY, RUSSELL BENEDICT,
JOHN W. LAWRENCE, SPENCER H. SMITH,
FRANCIS GROSS, CHARLES H. HARBECK,
ROSS W. WOOD, WALTER BOWNE and
AUG. C. DOWNING, WILLIAM I. SCHENCK.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, ALFRED S. FRASER was unanimously reelected President. GEORGE MONTAGUE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY for Directors of this Bank, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:
WM. S. CORWIN, CHAS. G. CORNELL,
BENJ. T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
AARON RAYMOND, ROBERT DUNLAP,
WM. H. KIPP, JOHN FOWLER, Jr.,
UNION ADAMS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board UNION ADAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, vice E. C. ROBINSON, Esq., resigned. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the bank held this day it was

*Resolved*, That the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the shareholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

P. S.—In order to facilitate this arrangement, the stockholders who have paid are earnestly requested to present their claims immediately.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., JAN. 10, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1[illegible], 1867.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that City, County and State Taxes will be assumed and paid by the Bank. Those who may have already paid will be refunded the amount. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT TO remove to San Francisco, is desirous of forming business relations with reliable parties in this State, as agent or partner, or in any capacity profitable to both parties. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478 Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in complete order; from $3,000 to $4,000 capital required: now doing a business of $20,000 a year, and capable of being increased to any extent. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478, Albany, N. Y.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AT NO. 192 6TH-AV. CAN BE HAD A set of Gum Teeth for $12. A set of plain Teeth $5. Teeth filled with gold $1; extracting 25 cents. All work warranted.

## DIVIDENDS.

# AMERICAN EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand. WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

## THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent, free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Savage Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot; due now. Yellow Jacket Silver Mining Company, $500 per foot; due 15th inst. Payable at the agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for those taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867. WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.

By order of the Board, HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 10th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive.

By order of the Board. C. J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York Stockholders will be paid at this office. JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th January, 1867. CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866. HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable to Northern stockholders at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY, COR. BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Jan. 8, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent., (3½) ex-Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 11th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 103 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. was this day declared payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secy.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

## INSURANCE.

HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital .......... $300,000

New-York Office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

WESLEY E. SHADER, Manager.

Insures against death by accidents of any description, with liberal compensation in case of bodily injury.

Wanted—Active and energetic agents to act for this Company. Apply as above.

## MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application. WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N

## COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

TO COAL CARTMEN.—BEST QUALITY of Red Ash, Lorberry and Locust Mountain, Egg and Stove sizes, at $6 75 and $6 25, at the yard of L. W. PHILLIPS, foot of 20th-st., North River.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS. NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST. JANUARY 9, 1867.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the six months ending the 31st of December, 1866, as follows: At the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of Five Dollars and under Five Hundred Dollars, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month (21st inst.)

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock. ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest allowed on all amounts from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent. on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant in accordance with the provisions of the bylaws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees, THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum;

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. DIVIDEND, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

## DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND FURS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN CAMPBELL Is now selling his large Winter stock of Cloaks and Furs at from 25 to 50 per cent. below cost, in order to make room for his SPRING ASSORTMENT, which will be forwarded from Europe early in the Spring. In order to dispose of the Winter stock immediately, the goods are offered at prices much below those of any other house in New-York City. No. 898 BROADWAY, Between 19th and 20th sts.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual. NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND FANCY ARTICLES, AU BON MARCHE, Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sevres. Ladies visiting Paris should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment. They will find an immense assortment of every novelty of the finest quality and real cheapness.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

## LOAN OFFICES.

D. L. LEDERER & CO., AT NO. 363 Pearl-st., announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new loan office, where they will advance cash at reasonable terms on all valuable property, watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., or purchase the same.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statutes of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.
THEODORE B. STOUT, PLATT K. DICKINSON, } General Partners.
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between WINFIELD STRINGHAM and JASPER F. TERRY, in the oyster business in this City, under the firm of STRINGHAM & TERRY, is this day dissolved.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given of the dissolution of the firm of COX & VAN ZANDT, composed of CORNELIUS T. COX & PETER G. VAN ZANDT, the same having been dissolved by mutual consent.
DEC. 1, 1866. PETER G. VAN ZANDT.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
JOSEPH HERZFELD.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.

Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN.
JULIUS HALLGARTEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1867.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. A. QUINTARD,
E. R. SAWYER,
H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.

E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

MR. H. GOLDSTEIN HAVING RETIRED from our firm, the business of the concern will be continued by the undersigned, under the old style of P. LANDECKER & CO., at No. 27 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867. P. LANDECKER, S. A. GUTMANN.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO.
VAN WART & McCOY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866. GAMALIEL G. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM FAXON RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JOHN O. BARTHOLOMEW is admitted as a partner.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

FROM THIS DATE, MR. WILLIAM E. FISKE has an interest in my business. Hereafter it will be done under the name of HENRY W. SMITH & CO. HENRY W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted a partner in our several firms.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MR. PHŒNIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
BABCOCK & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.

MR. WILLIAM B. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm.
F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. SAMUEL V. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER R. COOMES are admitted as partners in our firm.
CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

## PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily,
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,
Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
WM. H. GEDNEY,
JAS. HARRISON, } Committee.
JAN. 7, 1867. JAS. W. BOOTH,

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.

These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF THOMAS J. SLOAN, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in machine for pointing and threading screw blanks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks: the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.
ja11-law3wF

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th of January, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of February, 1867:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls in a private family; one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and has five years' reference from her last place; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, whose time is not filled up with engagements, a few more families to work for by the day; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 280 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation in a private family, as good plain cook and would assist in the washing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 39 West 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 277 West 39th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, to cook, wash and iron, by a woman, with good City reference. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress; is willing and obliging; City reference from her last place; either City or country. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl who is capable of taking care of a young baby, and no objection to do chamberwork in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 92 East 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash, iron or general housework; City or country. Another as chambermaid, waitress and assist to wash and iron. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has good recommendations; prefers the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable young woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; can give good reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., front room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German widow woman to do light chamberwork; is a very good seamstress, cutter and fitter; has first-class City references. Call at or address No. 348 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins and French fluting. Call at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at No. 678 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress, or would do plain sewing and mind children; has good reference from her last place. Call or address for two days No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as first-class laundress; the best City references given. Call for two days, at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF HIGH STANDING, a situation; would take charge of a gentleman's house, or assist a lady in taking charge of a genteel boarding-house. Address Miss N. K. M., Peekskill, N.Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT chambermaid and laundress; wages moderate. Apply at her present employer's, No. 144 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant cook; good references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 201 7th-av. corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress, with City reference. Call at No. 343 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good bread and cake baker, and is willing to assist at the washing and ironing. Apply at 175 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing; best of reference. Call at No. 109 East 11th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A GOOD washer and ironer, wants to get washing in the house or by the day. Call at No. 122 East 26th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN LIVING IN HARlem would like to make arrangements with some first-class watchmaker to spend two evenings with him per week; would also like to make some arrangement with a good French teacher. Address S. W. K., Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the very best of City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st.; or address a note to P. M., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; can give good reference. Address C. F., Box No. 211 Times Office.

CLOTH TRADE—SALESMAN.—A YOUNG man of five years' experience in the business wishes to make an engagement with a good house; Pennsylvania and Ohio trade; a No. 1 City and Philadelphia references as to character, ability, &c. Address P. H. W., Box No. 957 City Post-office.

TWO YOUNG MEN, WHOSE EVENINGS are unemployed, desire employment as copyists. Address S. KONOVER, care H. B. Claflin & Co.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A CLOTH house; must be a rapid writer, correct and experienced, who can give the best testimonials as to character, integrity, &c., &c. Address by letter to WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER, to keep the accounts of a jobbing house. Address, with terms and reference, W. M. & CO., Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also, chambermaid and waitress, to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply, with reference, at No. 48 West 22d-st.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN THE WHOLEsale cloak business. None need apply excepting those who have had experience, and can influence trade. Address CLOAKS Box No. 158 Times Office.

TO GUARDIANS.—WANTED, IN A SMALL private family, an orphan or motherless girl, from six to ten years of age, to board, educate and take care of. Address A. L., Box No. 1,938 Post-office.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER wanted. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 4,936 Post-office; state salary expected, with reference.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

# WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements: low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

NO SOAP! NO WATER! NO SLOP! BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH.

For windows, mirrors, gold, silver, plated ware, brass, copper, tin, &c., a new invention of the greatest practical worth, convenience, and economy; indispensable to all housekeepers, storekeepers, hotel-keepers, &c. Manufactory, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locks for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 25th-st.

J. S. McCLELLAN IS NO LONGER CONnected with our establishment. All business communications should be addressed to the undersigned.
SANFORD, HARROUN & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867. Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Cotton, boat, pig iron, socks, revolvers, rope, hand-cart, hair, shaving, tooth and artist brushes, combs.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now lying at the foot of Warren-st. For particulars apply to A. BRETT, Esq., No. 115 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st.

HARNESS.—A NEW DOUBLE SET HARNESS, single harness, also Rockaway and top buggy, sold at a bargain. Stable corner 5th-av. and 44th-st.

MESSRS. HYDE, VAN DUZER & CO. will occupy the building Nos. 30 and 32 White-st., corner Church, up stairs.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSED IN ALL THE latest styles by Miss O'KEEFE, No. 344 2d-av., corner of 20th-st. Calls promptly attended to.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY ANN BUNELL, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM D. BUNELL, Defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant WILLIAM D. BUNELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
LOUIS H. DICKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 22 Duane-st.
[50 cents U. S. Rev. Stamp. L. H. D., Dec. 1, 1866.]
d7-law6wF*

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. Dr. IRVING, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach both MORNING and AFTERNOON.

## SHIPPING.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.** (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency. Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.**
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $31 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Jan. 12
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 16
CITY OF CORK....SATURDAY....Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Jan. 26
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $90 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 95 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 105 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA....Jan. 16
ALEPPO....Jan. 23
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

**STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST** and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-street, SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 10 A.M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9½ o'clock.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class...$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.**
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA sails....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
UNITED KINGDOM sails....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.**
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.**
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Jan. 28 | MONDAY....Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
HAVANA....WHITMAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 19
MORRO CASTLE....DAMS....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE....GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

**EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.**
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 12.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 19.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.— VERY THURSDAY**—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

**THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.**
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

**STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.**
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE**

**TO CALIFORNIA,**
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.**
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.
**LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR** of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:
SIR: Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana." P. M. S. S. Co.

**FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.**—One of the favorite and elegant steamships QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.**—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL MEADE will follow, Jan. 19.

## STEAMBOATS.

**THE OLD LINE.**
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

**FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.**—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.**—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.**
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARD WANTED.**—A DRESSMAKER, WHO only does first-class work, wants board in a private family, not above 30th-st. nor below 4th-st., on the west side; reference exchanged. Address O. M. A., Station E.

**AT NO. 35 ABINGDON-SQUARE**—A FINE front room, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; dinner at 6: references exchanged.

**A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM** to one or two gentlemen: $10 or $12 per week. Inquire at No. 1,128 Broadway.

**A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR;** one hall-room on floor above, to let, with board. No. 7 Boorman-place, 33d-st., west of 8th-av.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH**out board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

**TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE** gentleman: dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER** can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

## FURNITURE.

**A FAMILY ABOUT BREAKING UP** housekeeping offer for sale some very choice articles of furniture, also an elegant mantel mirror, a magnificent china dinner set, marble statuary, bronzes, &c., a valuable collection of books, which will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply for particulars to E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway.

**FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,** Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Piano-fortes, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, corner of Canal and Hudson sts. Payment taken by weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

**SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STAND**ard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. [illegible]

## FOR SALE.

**IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.**
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

**AT PRIVATE SALE.—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATIONS ON EDISTO ISLAND.**
BY CLIFFORD & MATHEWES,
Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.
At private sale, that TRACT OF LAND on Edisto Island, well known as the SEASIDE PLANTATION, containing about 1,209 acres of high, arable land, (1,000 of which are cleared and under cultivation,) and 500 acres of marsh. The average yield of these lands in ordinary seasons was 150 pounds of clean cotton of the finest quality to the acre, and they have produced as high as 200 pounds per acre. This plantation is situated immediately on the ocean, and about one-quarter of a mile from the healthy Summer resort of the planters on Edisto, known as Eddingsville. It is intersected by a creek, navigable for coasting vessels, with convenient landings. Very little fencing is required to inclose the whole place, water forming the natural boundary on two sides. It is about seven miles from the steamboat public landing. This tract originally consisted of three plantations, and can be easily subdivided, and its health advantages and well-known productiveness render it one of the most desirable plantations on the island.
For terms, &c., apply as above.

**HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK** is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

**A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE**—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson: mansion large; all modern improvements; in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement: greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with the furniture, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

**FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VERY** desirable gentleman's country seat, containing 24½ lots of land, having 200 feet river front on East River, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect; grounds highly improved, with great quantities of rich and varied shrubbery and forest trees; neighborhood good, finely located, only 1,000 feet from steamboat dock, two miles from 34th-st. Ferry, within one mile of 86th-st. Ferry and steamboat from Astoria and Harlem, connecting with the City. Will be sold on favorable terms. If not sold before Feb. 1 will be to let.
For further particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st., Under Bank of Commerce.

**FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE** situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

**FOR SALE—25½ ACRES ON THE WEST BANK** of the Hudson, midway between Nyack and Piermont, 1¼ miles from either place, or 1½ hours from Wall-st. On the premises is a comfortable dwelling-house and barn, about 500 grapevines, 200 fruit trees of various kinds, strawberries, &c.; about 700 feet river front, stone wharf; good boating and bathing. This place with little money can be made one of the most beautiful on the Hudson; views are unsurpassed and health undoubted. There are a number of most charming building sites, and the place is a model one. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON,** a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

**FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR** manufacturing or other purposes, well located in Brooklyn, near Atlantic Dock, at a bargain; terms easy. Also, country property for sale and exchange; Western lands to exchange for personal or real estate.
JOHN WOOD & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND** farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HANDSOME** new four-story brown-stone house on East 39th-st., near Park-av.; finished in best style, including walnut doors, and brown-stone rails to stoop and area; terms to suit; also a number of others, well located, at fair prices. Apply to C. H. BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A VERY DESIR**able residence, in perfect order; gas, water, &c.; the lot is large and well stocked with bearing fruit trees; stable new; the entire furniture will be sold if desired; possession in ten days. Apply to JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Main-st., Orange, N. J.

**$10.000—HANDSOME MARBLE HOUSE** for sale, immediate possession; modern improvements, first-class neighborhood; eight blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; payments easy.
MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

**A LOT ON BROADWAY, BELOW BLEECKER-ST.**—50 by 200 feet, for sale or to lease for 21 years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. Half brokerage allowed to any one producing a purchaser.

**A BARGAIN—TWO FOUR-STORY DOUBLE** tenant houses for sale; price $8,000 each; the houses are 51½ feet front, in good condition, and are now occupied by strictly first-class tenants; location central. Address GRANT, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE—NO. 374 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN**—Three-story brown-stone house, in good order, and an agreeable residence. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to the owner, at No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE—IN MOTT HAVEN, CORNER OF** Villa-place and College-av., a lot 50x60, with a snug two-story and basement house; immediate possession. Also, farms and country residences on the New-Haven Railroad; cheap. URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

**FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WITH** 100 acres, all improved fruits, &c., 2½ hours' ride from the City: will take part property in exchange. Address R. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE—SIX FINE LOTS, WITH TIMBER,** at Woodside, first station from Hunter's Point, on the Long Island Railroad. Apply at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 83. GEO. H. BOWLES.

**FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON EAST** Broadway, running through to Division-st. Ground in fee. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

**FOR SALE ON 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.**—A plot of ground, 150 feet front and 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.**—STORE 25x100, in fine order, and well adapted for jobbing purposes; location desirable; terms moderate. Apply at No. 474 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON** Grand-st., near the Bowery. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—A HOUSE ELIGIBLY LOCATED** in Newark, N. J. Price $10,500. For particulars inquire at the Leather Store, No. 16 Spruce-st.

**FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND** grounds No. 7 East 38th-st., 37½ feet wide, through to 39th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY** brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**ALL REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND** persons wishing to purchase will call on or address SIMONDS & CO., Broadway and 30th-st.

## TO LET.

**TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS OF THE** marble front building No. 394 Broadway, 28 feet front and rear, by 175 feet deep, with rear entrance in Cortlandt-alley. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**STORE TO LET—ONE DOOR FROM BROAD**way, a large, new and convenient store, about 40x100 feet, basement and sub-basement, every floor being well lighted; rent low. Apply at once to Nos. 88 and 90 Leonard-st.

**TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES** Hotel Building, corner of Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID** light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

**TO LET—BROADWAY STORES AND LOFTS;** also, some on the adjoining streets, above Canal-st. Apply to M. S. MYERS, No. 493 Broadway.

**STORE AND LOFTS TO RENT.—APPLY** to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

**TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO.** 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED—A PART OF A STORE IN BAR**clay, Murray or Washington sts., between Reade and Fulton, or in West near Washington Market, for produce business. WM. F. KENDALL, No. 63 Clinton-place.

## HOTELS.

**ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,**
ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
The above house having been leased by the subscriber and greatly improved, is open for the reception of visitors. A few suites of rooms are vacant and will be let for the Winter at very moderate terms. The trains of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad run from Jersey City to Englewood to and from New-York 12 times daily—running time 40 minutes.
FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

**MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S.C.**
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

## MEETINGS.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION** will be held at No. 54 East 21st-st., on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 [illegible] T. M. DAVIS, Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

**SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.**
CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:
WOOL BLANKETS, RUBBER AND PAINTED BLANKETS, INFANTRY COATS, GREAT COATS, JACKETS, TROWSERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDSACKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AXES, PICK-AXES, CANTEENS, HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, SIBLEY AND COMMON TENTS, HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, STOCKINGS, SCALES, (BRASS) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.
The property must be removed within TEN (10) days from day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 1,139 Girard-st.
Terms, CASH, in Government funds.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES, Captain and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major, U. S. Army, Executive and Inspecting Officer.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
**BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS,** NO. 498 BROADWAY.
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 10 and 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
PRIVATE LIBRARY.
Catalogue of a valuable private library of theological and miscellaneous books, including many fine editions of standard works, some very valuable works on theology, both in the English and foreign languages, a large assortment of French and German classics, &c.
MONDAY, JAN. 14, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
LIBRARY OF DR. M. W. DICKESON.
Catalogue of a highly interesting collection of books and pamphlets on early American History, many of which are extremely scarce and in fine condition; also, a fine collection of Washington portraits, revolutionary autograph letters, &c., &c., being from the private library of Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., of Philadelphia.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
**ARTIST'S SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.**
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at their spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st., the entire collection of Oil Paintings by our favorite American artist
ALEXANDER WUST,
comprising about 35 pictures of European and American scenery. Included in the collection are the two paintings entitled
A NORWEGIAN WATERFALL BY MOONLIGHT,
for which Mr. Wust was awarded, by royal decree, the gold medal at last year's exhibition in Brussels, and a
MOUNTAIN TORRENT IN NORWAY,
for which he received the gold medal at the Hague at the last exhibition. We earnestly call the attention of the art public to an examination of their fine specimens of art as representative works of American talent, which have received the encomiums of foreign connoisseurs, and we feel confident in stating that they need only to be seen to be likewise indorsed by our connoisseurs at home. They are now on exhibition during the day, from 8 till 5, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the 10th, 11th and 12th inst., from 7 till 10 o'clock.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
**HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.**
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S., United States Army, we will sell on FRIDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 State-st., the following-described condemned commissary stores, viz.:
113 barrels Packing Salt.
5 barrels Hominy.
18 boxes Hard Bread.
3 barrels Dried Apples.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased:
MAIDEN-LANE.—The premises known as Number 139 Maiden-lane, running through to Fletcher-st., being 17 feet in front and rear. On the lot is a valuable storehouse covering the whole ground. The premises are subject to a lease which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1869.
14TH-ST.—The premises Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., each being 20 feet 10 inches in front and rear, by 106 feet 6 inches in depth. On each of said lots is a five-story brown-stone English-basement house.
43D-ST.—Four lots on the southerly side of 43d-st., distant 105 feet east of 3d-av., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.
BROOKLYN.—About 46 lots in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., situate on Leonard, Eckford and Newton sts.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two farms in Scarsdale, Westchester County, lying adjoining to each other, and known as "The Powder Mill Farm," and the Bronx or Delancy Farm, containing together about 170 acres.
ALBANY.—24 acres of land situate on Lydias and Magazine sts., in the City of Albany, N. Y.
HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y.—5 lots in the village of Devereux, in the County of Herkimer.
HAMILTON COUNTY, N.Y.—A number of tracts of wild land.
NEWARK, N. J.—About 40 city lots, situate on Elm-st. and Pennington-av., in the City of Newark.
IOWA.—The east half of southeast quarter and the northwest half of the southeast quarter of section 21 in Township No. 95, in Floyd County, Iowa, containing 120 acres.
Also, a bond and mortgage for $5,000, made by Robert Griffith to M. D. Powers, on property in South Amboy and Manalapan, N. J.
Also a bond and mortgage made by Robert Benson for $50, on premises at Maspeth, Queen's County.
For full particulars apply at the office of LAWRENCE & HORN, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 67 Wall-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine st.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
**SALE OF A COLLECTION OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN OIL-PAINTINGS.**
BY MINER & SOMERVILLE,
THIS DAY (FRIDAY) AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
**BY ORDER OF THE "GERMAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION."**—1st-av., east side, between 19th and 20th sts., five double brick houses and stores, Nos. 326, 328 and 330; four-story high-stoop and basement, 26.8x52, lots 96, Nos. 332 and 334; five-story double stores and houses, 29x52, lots 96. Croton to upper floors; gas in buildings, and all in first-rate order. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

**AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-AD**miral Charles H. Bell, Commandant of this station. I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 12 M., a quantity of paper stock, junk, canvas clippings, blocks, scrap composition, metal seines and a miscellaneous lot of condemned tools, &c. Also, two oxen.
E. HOOKER, Act. Lt.-Com., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
**THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, AT 11** o'clock, within the store.
400 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

## VALENTINES.

**THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY** have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE** in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SU**perior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 905 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.**
KELLY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.
TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS,
And the Concert to be given at the
WABASH-AVENUE RINK
CHICAGO, ILL.,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867.
THIS IS THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
and the most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world.
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
Valued at
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,
INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET HOLDERS.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
TICKETS, $1 EACH; FIVE FOR $4 50; TEN FOR $9; TWENTY FOR $17 50. WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF MONEY.
SEND THE NAME OF EACH SUBSCRIBER AND ADDRESS. MONEY BY DRAFT, POST-OFFICE ORDERS, EXPRESS OR REGISTERED LETTER MAY BE SENT AT OUR RISK.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. A. KELLY & CO., No. 105 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14TH-ST.**
SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 12.
HELOISE, PARANQUET.
Comedy in four acts by M. Armand Durantin.
LE SUPPLICE DE TANTALE, Vaudeville in one act.
Next Tuesday LES BONS VILLAGEOIS.

**IMMENSE BILL AT THE OLYMPIC TO-NIGHT**—THE LONG STRIKE, with its GREAT CAST, and the very popular IRISH LION, for the LAST TIME.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce that he will give ONE GRAND CONCERT
at the above establishment on the evening of MONDAY, JAN. 14.
The series of performances drawing to a close renders this the
LAST APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN
of his unequaled musical troupe, who have just completed a
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL WESTERN TOUR.
Mme. PAREPA,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI,
Signor FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. WALTON, and
Mr. THEO. THOMAS' CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7¼; Concert commences at 8.
Box-book now open at the Academy.

OFFICE OF THE PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
**CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—THE DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE** beg to announce to the public that owing to the great labor attendant upon preparing the ballots and procuring the additional presents arising from the sale of a greater number of tickets than was at first contemplated, that the distribution which was expected to take place on the 14th inst. is unavoidably postponed until the 28th inst., when it will positively take place.
STEWART VAN VLIET, FRANCIS C. BARLOW, JOHN H. WHITE, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., WILLIAM ORTON, — Committee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

**NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY'S GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. WILLIAM WILD,** their faithful Librarian for fourteen years, at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, Jan. 22, for which occasion the best talent of New-York have volunteered their services. Chorus rehearsals Monday evenings at Dr. Cheever's Church.
Tickets $1. To be had at the piano rooms of Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and T. S. Berry No. 593 Broadway; also at the music-stores.

**THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.**
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

**IMMENSE BILL AT THE OLYMPIC TO-NIGHT**—THE LONG STRIKE, with its GREAT CAST, and the very popular IRISH LION, for the LAST TIME.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED** her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

**PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.**
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE.**
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S**
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S**
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

**A. A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE AN ILLUSTRATION** of his mode of teaching French, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Mr. Favarger will organize a new class, if some fifty pupils subscribe, after the explanation. Persons interested, especially teachers, are invited.

**BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.**—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

**CARD.—THE REDUCED TERMS FOR PENMAN**ship and book-keeping at GOLDSMITH'S Institute. All who would take advantage of the opportunity should enter their names without delay, as a limited number only will be received at the low rates. No. 756 Broadway.

**A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S** Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

**PELHAM SCHOOL.—SELECT PROTESTANT** boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 10, 1867.

**VALUABLE SCHOOL FOR SALE.**—IN all respects well appointed, and in a central locality. Address H. M. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL**—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

## TEACHERS.

**WANTED—BY A LADY OF MUCH EXPE**rience in teaching music, French and English, a position in a private family; would take the entire charge of children, if desired, or superintend household duties. Compensation moderate. Address, for one week, F. P., Box No. 482 Post-office, New-York.

**WANTED—A TEACHER FOR THE ENGLISH** elementary branches and geography, history and grammar in the higher classes immediately. Salary $8.0. Apply to Mr. DUENSING, Director of the German-American School of the 19th Ward, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st.

**A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE** children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

**FRENCH LEARNED IN THREE MONTHS** by my attractive, easy, infallible method; English taught to the French with equal success. Address J. GERARD, Station D.

## TEAS AND COFFEES.

**GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,**
GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,
JAVA QUALITY,
Prepared from five different kinds of coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously together.
Put up in boxes of 40 pounds each in bulk. Price, 25, 30 and 35 cents per pound.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, Only Manufacturers,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

**AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** Trustees of the German Hospital and Dispensary, held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following officers were unanimously elected to serve during the present year:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZEN, M. D., First Vice-President.
A. WEISSMAN, Second Vice-President.
FRED. SCHACK, Treasurer.
WILLY WALLACH, Secretary.
CHARLES ALTHOF, Finance Secretary.
The Treasurer made the following monthly report:

| | |
|---|---|
| To balance Dec. 5, 1866 | $51,262 97 |
| Donations, &c | 6,282 71 |
| Total | $57,545 68 |
| By payments | 8,314 73 |
| Balance on hand Jan. 7, 1867 | $49,230 95 |

The donations and contributions not previously reported are:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Anonymous | $27 95 |
| Hermann Boker & Co | 500 00 |
| Kessler & Co | 500 00 |
| H. M. Silverman | 500 00 |
| Pastar, Hart & Lingeas | 500 00 |
| Knauth, Narhod & Kuhne | 500 00 |
| Phelps, Dodge & Co | 500 00 |
| Caron & Co | 500 00 |
| T. Victor & Achelis | 1,000 00 |
| Oelrichs & Co., second contribution | 1,000 00 |
| Henry Weil | 100 00 |
| A. Keppelmad | 50 00 |
| Fourteenth Ward Association | 75 00 |
| C. E. Daring | 25 00 |
| A. & R. Ettinger | 10 00 |
| Anonymous, through Willy Wallach | 5 00 |
| Yearly contributions of eight members, at $25 | 200 00 |
| Total | $5,992 95 |

WILLY WALLACH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,**
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
who will appear in her original personation of
TOPSEY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾;
in the great American Drama entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats
THE FREE LIST
is suspended until further notice.

**"OURS!"**
With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Lessee and Manager................WM. WHEATLEY
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTY-FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c.
Curtain rises at night 7¾; at Matinee 1.

**IMMENSE BILL AT THE OLYMPIC TO-NIGHT**—THE LONG STRIKE, with its GREAT CAST, and the very popular IRISH LION, for the LAST TIME.

**FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.**
BENEFIT OF
MISS FANNY HERRING.
ST. MARY'S EVE.
Madelaine....Miss Fanny Herring
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Miss Eily O'Connor....Mr. G. L. Fox
Miles Na Coppaleen....Miss Fanny Herring
SPIRIT OF JACK SHEPPARD.
Spirit of Jack Sheppard....Miss Fanny Herring
Spirit of Joe Blueskin....Mr. G. L. Fox

**NEW-YORK THEATRE.**
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**GERMAN STADT THEATRE.**
NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 11, will be presented for the benefit of ALPHONSE ZERBONI,
EGMONT,
classical tragedy by Goethe, with the original music of Beethoven, on which occasion
MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON
has generously volunteered to appear in his great character of
DUKE OF ALBA.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NEW ACTS IN THE RING,
introducing, every night and at the matinees,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,
and the entire strength of the
BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America.
DARING RIDERS!
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES!
PERFORMING PONIES!
EDUCATED MULES.

**STEINWAY HALL.—TWENTIETH SUNDAY CONCERT OF SACRED AND CLASSICAL MUSIC,** SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The celebrated BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE having returned from their eminently successful tour through the West, will appear for THIS NIGHT ONLY. The great interest heretofore manifested in these magnificent entertainments will doubtless be renewed on this occasion, probably the last, on which the following great combination of talent can appear at a Sunday Concert in New-York.
MME. PAREPA,
SIGNOR FERANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON,
MR. G. W. COLBY.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his GRAND ORCHESTRA.
RESERVED SEATS ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's music-store, No. 547 Broadway, and Ruhlman's Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

**STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY.**
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
THIRD SEASON, 1867.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8,
THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE.
CARD.—Mr. THOMAS takes pleasure in announcing that the well-known Choral Society,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,
Under the direction of Mr. WM. BERGE,
will sing in this and the remaining Soirees of the season.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME:
Suite in C, Op. 101 (new)....Raff
Ave Verum Corpus....Mozart
Overture / Chorus, "Arise and Shine" / Choral, "Sleepers, Wake" — from the Oratorio St. Paul....Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 4, D minor, Op. 120....Schumann
Conductors....THEO. THOMAS and Mr. WM. BERGE
Tickets, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, including a reserved seat, can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Irving Hall, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

**HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,**
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
EVERY EVENING AT 8—SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
Crowded houses every night. Immense success of the mysterious GOBLIN HEAD, MULTUM IN PARVO. GROWTH OF FLOWERS, STRIKING WATCHES.
Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. Matinee. Doors open at 1½. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

**PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.**
GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by
JOHN ZUNDEL.
Assisted by Prof. Loretz, Miss Matilda Toedt and Master Toedt, of the Cecilian Choir.
Tickets 50 cents.

**IMMENSE BILL AT THE OLYMPIC TO-NIGHT**—THE LONG STRIKE, with its GREAT CAST, and the very popular IRISH LION, for the LAST TIME.

## MUSICAL.

**THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE**
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

**THE MISSES SLOMAN,**
Professors of Music, lately from London, respectfully announce that they will take a limited number of pupils for the harp, piano-forte and singing, on the most approved modern mode of instruction now practiced in most of the seminaries in Europe. Applications made to Hall & Son, No. 543, Beer & Schirmer, No. 701, and Browne's harp-store, No. 581 Broadway, will be attended to.

**WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS,** the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

**HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE** manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

**PIANOS—A FEW FIRST-CLASS PIANOS WITH** all recent improvements, fully warranted, will be sold at bargains for a few days only at STEADMAN'S, No. 79 West 14th-st.

**A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF** the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

**A ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $160.**—First-class pianos, organs and melodeons, for rent or sale low for cash, or in installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

**PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALL**ments at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.**
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JAN. 11,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
ROMEO,
(First time this season.)
in Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Mme. METHUA SCHILLER....as....JULIET
Mr. BARTON HILL....as....MERCUTIO
Messrs. Davidge, Leffingwell, Burroughs, Oliver, Donaldson, Andrews, Hanton, Miss Andrews, &c.
SATURDAY, 12th,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHARD III.
(For the last time this season.)

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 11, 1867.
IMMENSE BILL.
IMMENSE BILL.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,

**Long Strike**

which achieved
A MOST UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
upon each presentation at this theatre.
First appearance since a protracted illness of
Mr. CHARLES VANDENHOFF as James Starkey,
in which he obtained wide and deserved popularity.
The very celebrated impersonation of
Moneypenny....by....Mr. Stoddart
Crankshaw....by....Mr. J. T. Ward
James Reilly....by....Mr. J. M. Ward
Jane Learoyd....by....Miss Kate Newton
With the very brilliant and able cast which rendered this drama so strikingly natural and effective.
Act 1—The Conspiracy.
Act 2—The Murder.
Act 3—The Tracking the Criminal.
Act 4—The Famous Telegraph-office Scene.
Followed on this occasion by the very popular performance of
THE IRISH LION, FOR THE LAST TIME,
THE IRISH LION, FOR THE LAST TIME,
Which, upon each occasion of performance, has invoked a degree of popular mirth never surpassed in this theatre.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) FAMILY MATINEE.
LONG STRIKE.
Admission FIFTY CENTS. Children TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. No extra for securing.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Benefit of MR. STODDART.
A GREAT BILL.
MONDAY NEXT—THE RICHINGS'S OPERA COMPANY.

**KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,**
No. 720 Broadway.
The only Leon. / The rush unabated. / Mr. Jack Oade
New Operetta, / The ladies flock / Heavy Tragedy
$7,000, $7.00. / in such numbers / Nelse Seymour
The Grand Trio. / that the auditorium / Musical Twins,
Lucrezia Borgia. / becomes one vast / Allen, Price.
Ewin Kelly. / bouquet of beauty. / Soirée d'Ethiope

**BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.**
New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel
CROWDS! CROWDS! COME EARLY!
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
with all its pleasing accessories, Snow Storm, Skating Pond, W. S. and J. H. Budworth in principal characters
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

**A GRAND BASE BALL MATCH ON SKATES,** between the ECKFORD and FULTON MARKET CLUBS, on SATURDAY next, 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, on the Satellite Skating Lake, corner of Broadway and Union-av., Williamsburgh. A band of music will be in attendance.

**MME. MONTANIA'S**
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.
The best in all respects.

## DANCING

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,**
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

**T. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY**
SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,**
No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

## BILLIARDS.

**A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES,** with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

**HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195** Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

**TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL,** Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 52d-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,339 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggists', No. 152 Greenwich st.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.
Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

**IF YOU HAVE A SLIGHT COUGH, DON'T** neglect it, but go at once to P. B. KNAPP & CO. and get a bottle of their
VEGETABLE COUGH BALSAM.
Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st., near King, and by druggists generally.
It will cure you.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

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**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

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## POLITICAL.

### THE IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY.

**What Republican Journals Say on the Subject.**

*New-York Tribune.*

We do not say that a President should not be impeached. We by no means say that Mr. JOHNSON should not be impeached. That would be to take judgment into our own hands. We think this Administration has been a disgrace—a calamity—the cause of many evils to the country. We should like some redress. But how is it to be had? In attempting to remove these evils may we not fly to others that we know not of? May we not put a precedent upon our statute books which will give any Democratic majority in the Senate or House in future years the right to revolutionize the Government in the interest of Slavery? Let us walk slowly, and survey the ground as we go. Let us not lay violent hands upon the Executive office until we find that no other course remains to the honor of the nation. Perhaps we are wrong; but it does not seem to us that the time for the sterner alternative has come.

*Albany Evening Journal.*

The temptation to proceed to extreme measures in rebuking the outrageous policy of the President is very great; but sober second thought establishes the value of forbearance. Congress is so strongly for the right, and has such absolute power to negative the schemes of the President—whatever may be his intentions—there can be no sufficient reason for incurring the hazards and excitements of a process looking to his removal from office.

*Boston Journal.*

There are other matters of much more vital interest to the whole country demanding the attention of Congress, and the members had better attend to them at once, and leave the impeachment matter until there is some more pressing necessity for considering it than there is at present. When that time comes the subject must be entered upon with a different spirit and from different motives from those which seemed to characterize some of the most earnest advocates of the measure at the meeting on Saturday. It is too grave a matter to be instituted to gratify the personal animosities or ambitious aspirations of any one or any half dozen members of Congress. The country does not at present demand the impeachment of the President, and Congress had better let the matter rest until such a demand is heard. In the meantime, if it will attend faithfully and promptly to the tariff measures now before it, to the reduction of our burdensome taxation, to measures looking to a return to a sound financial condition, it will do better service than to get up impeachment resolutions, and keep the country in a continual ferment. We hope that wise counsels will prevail, and that we shall have a few weeks of that practical legislation, for the want of which all departments of trade and business are suffering.

*Portland Daily Press.*

A searching investigation of the President's official conduct is what the country expects. Congress has already appointed committees to report upon those incidents of his administration which have seemed especially objectionable. It would have been well to wait for those reports before proceeding to consider what shall be done provided the result of the authorized inquiries corresponds to the popular impression. Mr. ASHLEY, perhaps for the sake of identifying his name with the movement, has chosen to anticipate the reports, and the House, not choosing to be put in a false position by rejecting his resolution, has instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the President deserves impeachment. That Committee will probably wait at least for the further information which is expected from the New-Orleans Committee and from Mr. PIKE's Special Committee before taking any definite action.

*Brooklyn Union.*

The reference of charges of impeachment against the President to the Judiciary Committee does not indicate immediate agitation of the subject, but rather the contrary. It keeps it out of Congress until the Committee have thoroughly sifted and examined all the charges, and chokes off numerous immature and harum-scarum propositions that would otherwise be offered. The country may rest sure that the Committee will never allow the charges to come forward again and assume definite shape, until it has first been ascertained that they are sufficiently important and susceptible of proof to justify their receiving the formal attention of the grand inquest of the nation.

*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

If any sort of case could be made out for impeachment, Congress would not be slow to undertake it, but it is so obvious, as Judge SPALDING, of Ohio, confessed in the caucus, that no serious charge can be sustained, that it is worse than a waste of time for Congress to occupy itself with the matter at all. Mr. STEVENS made one of his violent speeches, in which he said that it was impossible to reconstruct the South with ANDREW JOHNSON as President. He was the head and front of all opposition, and so long as he remained there the laws of Congress would be inoperative, and the power of the army, which might be required to enforce the laws of Congress, would be subject to the control of ANDREW JOHNSON. The chief thing necessary to the full enforcement of the laws was the removal of the obstacle thus interposed. He was for impeachment regardless of consequences to himself, and thought members should look at the subject in the same manner. Enabling acts and reconstruction measures were useless as long as ANDREW JOHNSON was President. Either the doors must be opened wide and the rebels admitted to their seats, or the President be removed.

A question was raised whether the Senate could go on with a trial for impeachment, if it were not completed at this session. Mr. STEVENS thought they could, as the Senate is a perpetual body. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, thought not. Mr. BOUTWELL, of this State, was for referring the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee, and said if grounds of impeachment were found by that Committee, the people would expect Congress to do its duty. This policy prevailed by a vote of thirty-four to three, Mr. STEVENS carrying out two with him. This of course confirmed the opinion Mr. STEVENS had expressed during the debate, that caucuses only served as refuges for weak-kneed and knavish members to hide their defection and treachery from their constituents.

Mr. BOUTWELL is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and as he is strongly committed to impeachment, he will be very certain to press it if he can discover any ground for it. For the present it is at rest, and will probably descend to Gen. BUTLER next year.

*Troy Daily Whig.*

As we anticipated, the resolution of impeachment presented to the House by the member from Ohio has been referred to the Committee on Judiciary. That action virtually kills it, for the Committee know that the measure is opposed to the sentiment of a majority of the members, and will report adversely to its adoption. One significant circumstance connected with the resolution is the modification of its intent. Originally, Mr. ASHLEY designed to make it a direct proposition of impeachment, but it is seen that he has succumbed to the pressure and converts it into a subject for the consideration of the proper committee. This is a concession to the sense of the House which it must have required convincing logic to exact from so uncompromising and fearless a champion of abstract justice as the mover of the resolution. Conceding the necessity of demonstrating to the President that his official existence depended upon his acting in accordance with the wishes of the people, we did not desire to take exception to the Damoclean sword of impeachment so long as it remained suspended above his head; but when it threatened to sever the thread by which it hung, it is time to inquire into the policy of the act. In the first place, its necessity cannot be shown. The country is in no danger from the actions of President JOHNSON, because there is fortunately a majority in Congress sufficient to override his persistent vetoing. The highest argument, however, against impeachment is that the people do not desire it. Supposing it to take place, what would be the result? A renewal or revival of the intense prejudices of party, and the advent of a condition of affairs which would prostrate commerce, cripple our resources, and expose us once more to the sneers of aristocratic Europe that our greatest achievements consisted in the ability to cut each other's throats. Peace, just now at least, is too essential to the welfare of the nation to permit us to voluntarily plunge into the vortex of intestine feuds.

*Rochester Express.*

This action does not necessitate formal proceedings against ANDREW JOHNSON, but it shows that the House possesses the moral courage to undertake the grave business, should reason for it be found to exist or to arise. The unanimity with which the Republican members voted upon the resolution is an indication that the responsible majority feel the ground upon which they stand to be entirely safe, and that whatever is done will be effected by deliberate movement and unity that denote positive and resistless strength and the united support of the loyal people.

*Utica Morning Herald.*

It is a matter for congratulation that the subject has been put into this shape. A committee of lawyers, some of them men of rare ability in their profession, will examine the whole question judicially. They will scrutinize the acts of the President, will sift the evidence which will be adduced to support the charges, and will be most likely to reach conclusions which will be sustained by the House and by the popular sentiment, whether they report articles of impeachment, or that the acts of the arraigned officer do not warrant resort to impeachment. Another excellent feature of this proceeding is, that the investigation will discover the acts of the President, or a great many of them, and present them to the people, so that they may be understood as they are not understood now. He has done much, we have reason to believe, which, if it does not justify impeachment, will not be in any manner creditable to him as the Chief Magistrate of this nation, and will not strongly commend his fidelity as an executive officer, or his patriotism as a citizen. Bad as Mr. JOHNSON appears to the country, his badness is but half understood. It will be better known when the Committee reports the results of its inquiries. While we do not regard impeachment as practicable at the present session of Congress, and for that reason not to be attempted, we discover no objection to this investigation, which may accomplish much good, as we hope it will.

*Buffalo Express.*

The impeachment of the President is too serious a matter to be toyed with. The national honor hangs upon the event, and if the Chief Magistrate deserves impeachment, let that honor be washed and purified by condign punishment, involving total banishment from popular respect and distinction for all time. But before men talk wildly of impeaching the President they should ponder well the magnitude of such an undertaking. No American citizen, for his own respect as such, should threaten impeachment unless he has the proof within his reach that will secure it, and hence we have been surprised at the lightness with which the telegraph and the Press bandy words over this most serious subject. Members of Congress should never have referred to it in public to excite interest and solicitude, unless impeachment is inevitable. They hold a position in the scale of honor near the Executive chair, and the offences that would lead to remark on their part, should be crimes that could not avoid conviction and punishment. For this reason we trust that the country will hear no more of bills of impeachment or caucuses, or weak-kneed speeches on this subject, until the bill of indictment shall be found by the grand inquest, and the tribunal of impeachment enters upon the work, clothed with ample proofs to bring the accused to certain judgment. We have no occasion to love or respect President JOHNSON, but we hold a love and respect for our national reputation that would bear it above suspicion, until guilt becomes so patent that our country's honor calls loudly for vindication. Then impeach, with no idle talk over the painful performance.

*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

At a time when the best ability we have in Congress is urged to its utmost exercise to perfect a judicious system of taxation, regulate the currency and provide for reasonable protection to our imperiled industry, as well as to take some definite action in reference to the States lately in insurrection, the foolish scheme of impeachment is again mooted with greater vigor, and with a greater show of countenance from the members than ever. Surely the members of Congress know that they are not moved in this matter by any popular demand. If they stir up this fresh excitement it is of their own motion. The subject is not agitated on the streets, in the cars, anywhere. The people have taken the proper measure of what the President has done and is able to do, and they have no desire to impeach him. They know that his term of office is drawing to a close, and that they can supply his place with some man who will not only pledge himself to abide by the popular will, but will make good his pledges. They know also that the Republican Party has such a majority in Congress that it can entirely control the settlement of all public questions. They feel, too, that there is in some measure a national ignominy in the business of impeaching a President which should not be courted save for overwhelming reasons that leave no choice in the premises.

*Cleveland Herald.*

The reference is eminently proper, as any action which may be ultimately taken by Congress should be predicated on the results of a careful and thorough investigation of the facts by a Committee able to devote proper attention to the matter. In the confusion of a heated debate statements may pass for facts which will not bear the scrutiny of a critical investigation, and a matter of so grave moment as the impeachment of the President should not be undertaken unless every step taken in it is perfectly warranted by the facts.

The reference of the resolution probably disposes of the question so far as the present Congress is concerned. To consider the several charges and take testimony upon them, will consume the greater part, if not all, of the short period between now and the 4th of March. To the Fortieth Congress will be left the task, if it is attempted at all, of bringing the President to trial.

*Cleveland Daily Leader.*

The action of the caucus of the Union members of the House of Representatives in reference to the proposed resolution of Mr. ASHLEY, directing the impeachment of the President, was a substantial victory of the opponents of that measure, and it has become manifest that if the President keeps within constitutional bounds in the future he is in no danger of impeachment by the present Congress. The caucus urged that this resolution and all others looking to the same result should go to the Judiciary Committee without debate. This is equivalent to rejecting them. The Committee consists of Messrs. WILSON, of Iowa; BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts; F. THOMAS, of Maryland; WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania; WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont; MORRIS, of New-York; COOK, of Illinois; LAWRENCE, of Ohio; and ROGERS, of New-Jersey—all, but the last named, Republicans. This Committee, though radical and able, is against impeachment, and will not report favorably on Mr. ASHLEY's resolution. The caucus further resolved that no resolution of the sort should be urged to a vote until it received the concurrence of two thirds of the Republican members. This is putting a very decided check upon the movement, and we hope that it may henceforth be allowed to rest in peace.

*New-Haven Journal and Courier.*

The Copperheads would be delighted to have the Union men take the false step of impeachment, for they see in it the double chance of personating the President into popularity and of a reserved civil war. EATON laid out the programme by which he hoped for the restoration of the Democracy to power. The first step was the impeachment and deposition of the President. He was afraid the Radicals would not dare do this, but if they did, and he prayed that they would, the rest of the way was easy. The President would resist and immediately call upon the Democratic States of Maryland and Virginia for their militia. The Copperheads from all parts of the country would flock to Washington and enlist into the militia of the States, and in a short time the President would have an army of a militia of Democrats to lead against the regularly-constituted authorities of the country. This is Mr. EATON's plan. It is treason and war, led by a President degraded and goaded into rebellion by the illy-considered act of Congress. Mr. EATON and his associates exult in the prospect of such results, and howl for very joy as he draws the picture of a new civil war, more terrible than that from which we have just emerged.

We do not believe in giving miserable plotters any encouragement for their conspiracy. The President is incapable of further mischief. He has two-thirds of both branches of Congress against him all the rest of his term of office, and the Constitution gives to two-thirds of Congress all the law-making power that rests in a minority of Congress and the President. He is not worth impeachment, even had he committed any crime that convinced the people that he really deserved it.

*New-Haven Palladium.*

We agree with almost every newspaper of note in the country that, in the first place, the project is unwise in itself, and that, in the second place, there are other questions of vastly greater importance, to which the attention of Congress can be devoted. At the same time, Congress is the sole judge of its duty, and if it deem impeachment necessary, it has the most indubitable right to proceed in effecting it. Nor does it seem to us that the adoption of such a course, and the final removal of Mr. JOHNSON from office, is a matter of any especial importance to any persons, or to any class in the country. Nobody cares what becomes of him. He can remain in office during the residue of his term, and then withdraw to the shadowy limbo of Ex-Presidents, or he can be consigned to that "cold obstruction" at once. Congress has the indisputable and complete power to impeach him, or to leave him without the notoriety of infamy with which such action would crown his memory. In either case, the Government would go on upon a steady course, and the private troubles of ANDREW JOHNSON would not affect it to any great degree.

### Impeachment of the President.

BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

*To the Editor of the Independent:*

After an intermission of ten months—during which, so far as writing for the Press or taking any part in public affairs is concerned, I have been *hors de combat* in consequence of injuries received from a very serious accident—allow me, first of all, to offer you and your multitudinous readers the most friendly salutations of the New-Year, and to congratulate you and the proprietor of the *Independent* on the extended circulation which your valuable paper has so deservedly won.

Through the weary months of keen physical suffering that have elapsed since I last addressed you, it I have been disabled from using my pen, and compelled to silence as a public lecturer and speaker, nevertheless, be assured, I have not been an indifferent spectator of the many extraordinary events, some of them refreshingly cheering, that have occurred during that time. Endeavoring to extract all possible solace from blind JOHN MILTON's comforting thought—

"He also serves who only stands and waits"—

I have longed [illegible] be actively in the struggle to secure to [illegible] colored population of our country the same rights and immunities which are accorded to all others, and to extirpate whatever remains of the old oligarchic slaveholding spirit of the South.

"God made us free! Between us and our Maker
No cloud should gather and no shade should fall,
For He has called us each to be partaker
Of the free table richly spread for all.

Let none put out the light that God has granted;
Let none deny fit nurture for the soul;
Let none withhold the draught for which we've panted—
For He who willed the thirst prepared the bowl."

My last lecture was delivered in the Academy of Music at Brooklyn, in February, immediately after the delivery of President JOHNSON's infamous speech to the mob of rebels and Copperheads assembled before the White House to give him their approving yells, on the 22d of that month. I then declared, with all sincerity and thoughtfulness, that, if I were a member of the United States House of Representatives, I would instantly propose the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON for sundry "high crimes and misdemeanors" as a patriotic duty. Since then of what further acts of official usurpation and indecency has he not been guilty? Was there ever so disgraceful and alarming an exhibition of spirit and design as was made by him as he "swung round the circle," last summer, from Washington to Chicago? It has no parallel in our political history—none on the other side of the Atlantic. I need not recapitulate what was said and done by him on that humiliating tour. All know it by heart. What has he not essayed in order to leave the millions of emancipated bondmen at the South without legal protection for any of their rights—as sheep given over to the custody of wolves; render all the laws of Congress passed for their defence a nullity; to bring Congress itself into popular contempt, and make it the target of his poisoned arrows, even denying it to this hour a lawful existence so far as all legislation affecting the South is concerned; to rekindle the expiring flames of the rebellion, raise the treasonable hopes and stimulate the murderous passions of the entire body of Southern traitors, and strengthen the hands of their Northern abettors; to make it, according to reliable testimony, "just as easy to get a jury in the State of New-York to convict a person of manslaughter for shooting a mad dog as to get a jury of rebels to find a rebel guilty upon a charge of killing a negro," or even a white Unionist; to render it impracticable, on the basis of universal freedom, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, and promote the general welfare?" Yet no patriot has yet ventured to stand up in the House of Representatives and demand his impeachment and removal from office! That should have been the first motion made after the organization of the House at the present session. The honor, the safety of the country, and the integrity of the Constitution imperatively demand it. Yet, *mirabile dictu!* on this point there seems to be much doubt and hesitancy in the loyal ranks. Even the New-York *Tribune*, which has accused ANDREW JOHNSON of committing "high crimes and misdemeanors," even to the verge of treason, timidly shrinks from the issue, and opposes the proposition for impeachment as unadvisable, if not preposterous. Let the President, it is pleaded, do something more in the same direction, and worse, if he dare, before he is arraigned at the tribunal of the Senate. What more can he do, what worse is it necessary for him to do? Is he not as defiant and implacable as ever? Will he not continue to veto every edict of Congress stringently bearing upon the yet treasonable South? And if Congress is numerically more than a match for his veto, what act of theirs can be enforced against the hostility of the President and the combined powers of rebeldom? While he remains in office, neither Union men nor negroes will possess any rights on Southern soil that the rebels will be bound to respect. He is publicly committed to do all in his power—and he can do much—to prevent freedom and loyalty from exercising mastery in any of the late rebellious States. With the immense patronage intrusted to his hands, he will use it unsparingly to accomplish his nefarious ends. He is manifestly as obstinate as he is unprincipled, and as self-conceited as he has proved himself perfidious. It is idle to say that the result of the recent elections will be to sober his judgment and restrain his power. That result indeed carries with it a solemn admonition; but where heart and conscience are wanting, and the understanding is passionately disordered, what ground is there for hope? The only fact that the President will choose to discern is, that the next Congress will embody no more loyal strength, numerically, than the present one; and if the present is branded by him as only "a so-called Congress, hanging on the verge of the Government," will he not regard the new Congress in the same light, and treat it with the same contumely? Surrounded by bad advisers, corruptly vulnerable to any extent through his passions and vices, and combining in his nature all that is tyrannical in Southern domination, and all that is low and debasing among the "poor white trash" of the South, his future course may be as accurately predicted as the return of a lunar eclipse. What peace or unity can be effected for the Republic, what rights secured for loyal men at the South, with ANDREW JOHNSON still in office? Until his removal, his orders as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy will bind GRANT and FARRAGUT either to abject compliance or prompt resignation, according to their temper. They are egally under his dictation, and in any forcible rupture between him and Congress they can only know the President, unless they throw up their commissions. He has a coöperative Cabinet, if it be not a unit. With the purse and the sword in his hands—with his constitutional advisers in perfect agreement with his policy—what may he not yet attempt in his wrath or madness? He will certainly "know no North"—only the South. All his plans, his appointments, his commands will have but one object—the restoration of Southern rule in the councils of the nation or the overthrow of the Union.

I repeat—the first thing Congress should have done, at its present session, was to impeach the President, and put him forthwith upon his trial. On reassembling after the holidays it should endeavor to make up for lost time in this particular. If it shrink from the discharge of this high duty, the President will feel that he is "master of the situation," and the rebellious spirit of the South will grow more and more defiant. Will grow? Nay, is it not now as swaggering, as contumacious, as treasonably disposed as it was the hour before Fort Sumter was fired upon? Read the Southern journals! What can be more atrocious in avowal and design than their daily diatribes against Congress and the loyal people of the North? Their voice is "still for war," provided the President will try his hand at a *coup d'état*. They boldly declare that, though the South has been vanquished in the battle-field, she is even more disaffected than ever, and will avail herself of every instrumentality to "rule or ruin." Nothing is left undone by them to "fire the Southern heart," to the utter violation of all those obligations and duties the patriotic performance of which alone can make us "one and inseparable" as a nation. What broader ground for his impeachment need be desired than that the President is in close affiliation with rebels of the deepest dye, wielding power in their behalf which was never committed to his trust, and determined to checkmate Congress in every effort to reconstruct the South on the basis of absolute loyalty?

Let this perjured and perfidious occupant of the Presidential chair be summarily removed, and one chosen to fill it who will be true to his country, working harmoniously with Congress in its endeavors to give the same security to liberty and loyalty at the South as is enjoyed at the North, and the safety of the nation will be placed upon an indestructible foundation. Not to do this will be the sowing of dragon's teeth, ending in a harvest of blood.

The right of impeachment is not only a constitutional right, but the Constitution itself assumes that it may be an imperative duty. If ANDREW JOHNSON has not made himself liable to it, then the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" becomes a mockery, and he may act the part of factionist and usurper to any extent with impunity. But the President of the United States is as amenable to trial and conviction for betraying his trust as the humblest official in the land, and should be as readily brought to the tribunal of justice.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### EMIGRATION.

**The Protection of Emigrants—Remedies for Existing Abuses—Interesting Correspondence Between the British Government Emigration Board and the Commissioners of Emigration of New-York.**

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration on Wednesday, the following interesting correspondence was read, touching the existing abuses to which emigrants are subjected *en transit* here, and immediately after their arrival. The correspondence between the British Government Emigration Board at London and the New-York Board was first initiated by a communication from the former dated 2d of August last, referred to in the TIMES shortly after its receipt. It is hoped, as suggested by perusal of the correspondence here given, that further communication upon this subject will lead to some concerted action whereby at least some of the abuses to which we have such frequent occasion to refer may soon be remedied.

LETTER FROM THE NEW-YORK BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866.

*T. W. C. Murdock, Chairman of Government Emigration Board, London:*

SIR: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 2d of August to the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, wherein you invite such suggestions on the working of the emigrant laws as our experience may enable us to offer, and with the particular view to the remedying of certain specified abuses. I need scarcely say that this Commission will cheerfully coöperate with your honorable Board in any scheme for the protection and welfare of the emigrant.

With regard to the first point to which you direct our attention, the desirableness of procuring accurate statistics of a voyage, we are in receipt of no fuller information than that furnished by the ship's manifest and sworn to by the master.

But there has been established and in operation since 1864, a United States Bureau of Immigration for the express purpose of obtaining such statistics from vessels arriving at every port in the United States. Of this Bureau Hon. GEORGE CHILTON is the present head. His official title is United States Commissioner of Immigration, and his address is Washington D. C.

A copy of your communication has been forwarded to him, with a request that he furnish you the information you desire. I do not know if the source of his returns renders them any more reliable than your own.

The second point in your letter is less readily disposed of. The treatment of emigrants on shipboard has long been to us an object of great solicitude, and we, too, are in constant receipt of complaints on this score, for which, in the case of foreign vessels, we find it almost impossible to afford adequate or satisfactory redress.

The difficulty, as you very clearly state, arises from the disjunction of jurisdiction and testimony; nor is it easy to suggest an efficient remedy.

Probably the simplest and readiest plan would be to transfer the testimony to the place of jurisdiction. An agent or Commissioner might be appointed by act of Parliament to reside in this City, whose duty it should be to entertain complaints of emigrants arriving in British vessels; or its Consul might be in like manner vested with the requisite authority, testimony to be taken before him upon notice to the Captain or master of the vessel, who should be at liberty to appear before the Commissioner or Consul, and cross-examine the witnesses to introduce any rebutting testimony he may wish to offer; this testimony to be forwarded to England, to be used there in a proceeding against the vessel on her return. All the complaints could be united in one proceeding. These are only the outlines of what appears to me to be the only efficacious method of preventing the abuses referred to. The details would readily occur to any experienced person while framing the act. With American vessels it is, of course, easier to deal. But you are wrong in supposing that complaints for irregularities on board these vessels are preferred through the medium of the British Consul.

The United States Bureau of Emigration, to which reference has already been made, has an officer entitled United States Superintendent of Immigration, stationed at this port, whose special duty it is to receive such complaints and facilitate their hearing by the proper magistrates, without any reference to the Consul.

The outbreak of cholera on certain of the steamships of the National Steam Navigation Company seems to have been in the main unavoidable, though perhaps assisted by the want of cleanliness in those vessels. To your energetic measures we doubtless owe it in great part that the spread of the epidemic in emigrant-bearing vessels was so soon checked. We have every reason to be grateful that we have been visited so lightly.

Your passenger acts seem admirably adapted for the protection of the emigrant. But two points suggest themselves in which there seems to be an opportunity for improvement. The first relates to the practice of issuing abroad tickets for inland travel here. However strictly guarded, the practice is liable to constant abuse, and it would undoubtedly be for the interest of the emigrant to abolish it altogether, as in Bremen and Hamburg.

The other refers to the confined situation of emigrants on shipboard. It seems to us, therefore, desirable to amend your passenger acts in the following particulars:

1. By providing that on every emigrant vessel a much larger space is allotted emigrant passengers for exercise on deck than is now the case.

This imperative demand could be met by decreasing the number of deck houses, a measure which would not only conduce greatly to the comfort and health of the emigrant passengers, but would also tend to materially strengthen the vessel.

2. By requiring that the space allotted to each passenger should be given in cubic and not superficial feet, which would tend, in our opinion, to prevent evasion of the law.

3. By absolutely prohibiting the berthing of passengers on the "orlop deck," the situation of which, below the water line, and its immediate proximity to the hold, ensure for it a close and vitiated atmosphere, which must be decidedly prejudicial to health.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
G. C. VERPLANK.
President Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

REPLY FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION BOARD.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION BOARD,
LONDON, Dec. 12, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt, on the 8th inst., of your letter of 31st October, on the subject of the manner in which greater protection may be afforded to emigrants from this country to the United States. Pray accept my thanks for your letter, and also for the communication addressed to the United States Commissioner of Immigration, with a view of obtaining for us more authentic statistics than we now possess of mortality on the voyage from this country. I now proceed to notice the several suggestions in your letter.

*First*—To provide for an inquiry into the complaints of emigrants arriving in British vessels, you suggest that a Commissioner might be appointed by act of Parliament, or the Consul be invested with power to inquire into any such complaints, and that the evidence taken before the Commissioner or Consul might be sent home to be used against the vessel on its return. A scheme of a somewhat similar nature was suggested some years ago by a committee of the House of Commons. But when the details came to be worked out, it was found so full of difficulty that it was abandoned. For it is evident that no act of Parliament could invest a Commissioner or Consul stationed in a foreign country with a compulsory power to administer an oath, or could provide for the punishment of a witness giving false evidence, or could compel witnesses to attend, or, if they attended, to give evidence. The accused master would of course be equally powerless. The result would be that the master would always be in a position to assert that while the emigrants, who had a spite against him, were naturally willing to come forward, the much larger number, who were satisfied with their treatment, and whose evidence would have acquitted him, could not be compelled to attend. Nor would this answer be unreasonable, considering how anxious the better class of emigrants must be to proceed to their destination as soon as possible after their arrival, and how unwilling therefore, they would be to be detained at the port to give evidence in an inquiry in which probably they would feel little interest. The only way in which this difficulty could be got over would be by the enactment of a law by Congress giving power to a Commissioner or Consul of a foreign Power, whose subjects emigrate to the United States to compel the attendance of, and to administer an oath to, witnesses at any inquiry into the treatment of emigrants on the voyage. But I am afraid we can hardly expect that Congress would be willing to entertain such a proposal, and I abstain, therefore, for the present, from submitting the matter to the Secretary of State. I inclose an extract from our annual report for 1854, in which this question was treated at some length.

*Second*—In respect to the sale of inland passage tickets I agree with you that the practice is open to abuse, and that great frauds have in fact been perpetrated. In all the cases reported to us we have been able, I think, to recover the money paid by the emigrant, and where fraud or gross carelessness has been proved, we have done what we could to punish the offender. But this I admit is but small compensation to the emigrant for the inconvenience and annoyance to which he is subjected. We have no authority absolutely to prohibit the sale of inland passage tickets, nor if we had could we prevent, because we could not discover the practice. But we do what we can to discourage it by issuing to all emigrants to the States the card of which I inclose you a copy. This notice is widely distributed in Ireland, and is posted up in Liverpool at the Emigration Office and elsewhere, and our officers have instructions to hand a copy to every adult emigrant proceeding to America.

*Third*—In respect to space on shipboard our Passenger Act (Sec. 3) allows the carriage of passengers on two decks, but expressly excludes an orlop deck.

There is some difficulty in deciding what is an orlop deck, there being, as far as we can ascertain, no authoritative rule on that point. In large ships, and especially in steamers, there are generally, I apprehend, two decks available for passengers without going far below the ship's load line. But in small vessels the lower deck may probably be difficult of ventilation. To meet that case, however, our act provides (Sec. 14) that passengers shall be allowed 18 superficial feet on the lower deck, and if the area of light and ventilation is below a certain proportion, 25 feet. The same section also provides that the whole number of passengers on board shall not be in greater proportion than one statute adult to every 5 superficial feet clear for exercise on the upper deck. No doubt a greater space on the upper deck would conduce to the comfort of emigrants, but it would on the other hand reduce the numbers that could be carried in large ships, and would, therefore, be seriously detrimental to the interests of the owners, and would raise the price of passage to the emigrant. That would be no sufficient objection if it could be shown to be necessary, but unless that can be proved, I doubt whether Parliament would be willing to alter the law on this point.

In regard to the substitution of cubical for superficial space, our act requires that every passenger ship shall be 6 feet at least between decks, and that 15 superficial feet on the upper, and 18 on the lower passenger deck should be assigned to each adult. The minimum cubical space, therefore, for each adult is 90 feet on the upper, and 120 feet on the lower passenger deck. But as passenger vessels are now generally more than six feet between decks, the cubical space enjoyed by emigrants is practically more than the law requires. Of this advantage they cannot be deprived. But if cubical space were substituted for superficial measurement, the shipowners would be entitled, whenever the between decks were unusually high, to curtail the superficial space in proportion to such excess of height. Upon the whole, therefore, I am inclined to doubt whether the present mode of measuring is not the most advantageous for the emigrant.

With reference to this point, I inclose for your information some returns in regard to mortality in ships from Liverpool to the United States, which were compiled in the course of the Summer, at the time of the outbreak of cholera. The question then under discussion was whether the Queen should be advised, in exercise of the power given under the fifty-ninth section of our act, to reduce the number of passengers to be carried below the proportion allowed by the act. Eventually it was decided not to do so, but an order in Council was issued, compelling all vessels carrying as many as fifty passengers to carry a medical man. That order is still in force, and may probably be continued.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you that any further communication with which you may favor me shall receive our deliberate and respectful attention.

You must be so well aware of the many interests involved in this matter that you will understand the difficulty of obtaining more than experience shows to be absolutely necessary.

But I cannot but hope that the discussion of the question by those interested in the matter on both sides of the Atlantic, may lead to the removal of some of the abuses which cannot be denied to exist in emigrant ships.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,
T. W. C. MURDOCH.

G. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., President, &c., &c.

### LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

**Tea Festival at the Port Society's Mariners' Church—A New-England Table in the Olden Time.**

The ladies, members of a benevolent society attached to the Port Society's Mariners' Church, have for three evenings held a festival in the basement of the church for the purpose of adding to the fund set apart for the clothing of the destitute children, attendants of the Sabbath-school. This Tea Festival has been a great success, as it deserved to be, not alone because of its most worthy object, but as a fair reward for the self-sacrificing and untiring energies of the good ladies in attendance. The New-England table was the special attraction, not only for its quaint set-out but for the excellence of the fare, provided in the good old style. Among the odds and ends of antiquities seen upon the table were pewter dishes, comical fashioned old china, family tea-pots, willow pattern, that never smelt broom clippings, and venerable open-mouthed cream-ewers that never knew chalk. A chair was to be seen, and upon which everybody sat of course, said to have been the property of the Irish patriot ROBERT EMMET, brought to this country by his brother's family. This evening the children hold their festival, and doubtless none have been more appreciative than they will be of the intrinsic merits of a New-England table. The ministering angels at the festival were many, among them Miss S. J. GEDNEY, Mrs. KEYES, Mrs. KENDALL, Mrs. BUCKMINSTER and Miss QUAIL. This, the original Mariners' Church, is one of the oldest now standing in the City, and, it may be remembered by some, had for its pastor, for thirty-four years, Rev. HENRY CHASE. Its present pastor is Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and the Sabbath-school Superintendent and the chorister of the Church is Mr. G. W. PETTIT. The attendance at the school is about 120, mainly the destitute children of the neighborhood—one of the poorest in the City. To educate and clothe these little ones the Ladies' Benevolent Society have chosen as their work. They desire to do still more, as the applicants for help are many. Volunteers will receive a large bounty in the consciousness of a worthy purpose in the "untold joy of doing good."

### The Fenians.

At 8 o'clock last evening a large and influential meeting of Centres and Delegates was held at the Military Hall, No. 195 Bowery. Those present comprised the representatives of the Circles of New-York, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The reporters of the Press were not permitted to be present; and in consequence, it is said, of their usually incorrect reports, they are to be excluded in future from all similar meetings. It was understood that JAMES STEPHENS and Col. KELLY would be present, each to explain his views and opinions in relation to whatever differences exist between them. We learned, however, that a delegation of gentlemen belonging to the Brotherhood waited on Mr. STEPHENS and his officers, and concluded definite arrangements as to future operations. The nature of these arrangements were still before the meeting at the hour of 11 P. M. for their approval and confirmation, but we do not believe the decision of the meeting was known up to that hour. Col. KELLY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Gen. HALPINE, Gen. GLEASON and other influential members were present, but Mr. STEPHENS was not. It is stated that the promise made by Mr. STEPHENS to begin the war in Ireland last month, was done for the purpose of deceiving the British Government, and causing them to expend millions of money for war. The Fenians, however, think their honor injured by such a statement, and are offended at the promise not being fulfilled at all hazards. There is still a kindly feeling existing toward STEPHENS, and it is more than probable that after the settlement of the differences now existing between their leaders, the organization will become more powerful and influential than ever. The safety of the organization is in no way jeopardized even should Mr. STEPHENS withdraw from their ranks, for there are distinguished soldiers only too anxious for the honor of becoming leaders—"men who are prepared to win victory or death." Such is the result of the numerous conflicting rumors which have gone the rounds of the Press for the last week, so injurious to the Fenian organization.

### A Teuton in Difficulty Appeals to the Charitable.

Yesterday a policeman having in his charge a young German named JOHN GRUND, called on Mr. CASSERLY, at the Emigrant depot, Castle Garden, and presented him a note, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

*Mr. B. Casserly, General Agent, Castle Garden:*

DEAR SIR: Please send this young man, JOHN GRUND, from Frankfort, up to the Island with instructions to Mr. FAGAN to take care of him and set him to work for his bread and butter. He begs with a forged letter purporting to be written by WILLIAM WALLACH, and I thought it hard to have him committed to the Workhouse. Truly yours,
PHILIP BESSINGER.

Mr. WALLACH is the Secretary of the German Emigrant Protection Society, and Mr. BESSINGER the President. The youth above named, it appears, arrived here but a short time ago, and, it is presumed, not knowing the language, found some difficulty in obtaining employment. Anxious to make money any way, if he couldn't make it honestly, he forged the letter alluded to, signing it WILLY WALLACH, after the fashion of that gentleman's signature, the imitation of which he had practiced with considerable care and labor, as found on inspecting his memorandum-book. The letter, written in German, called for the assistance of the humane and kind-hearted in aid of a poor young fellow in reduced circumstances, and underneath the forged name was that of a duped donor of $5. Luckily for the kindly-disposed Germans he no doubt proposed to call upon, he paid a very early visit to Mr. BESSINGER, not aware of this gentleman's relations with Mr. WALLACH, by whom the placard was at once detected. JOHN GRUND will be taken care of for awhile where he will no doubt be taught that there are more profitable industries than forging begging letters.

### The New-York Bible Society.

The forty-third annual meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held at the Bible-house last evening, T. A. BROUWER, Esq., President, in the Chair. The following named gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers of the Society for the ensuing year:

*President*—Henry A. Oakley.
*Vice-Presidents*—John E. Parsons, Morris K. Jessup, Wm. H. Brown, S. Hastings Grant, Samuel C. Sanford, L. N. Lovell.
*Corresponding Secretary*—A. L. Edwards.
*Recording Secretary*—A. C. Hutton.
*Treasurer*—Theodore Gilman.
*Managers of the First Class*—(Whose term expires January, 1868)—Caleb B. Knevals, C. P. Ockershausen, Charles C. Overton, J. S. Bussing, F. W. Jessup, W. H. Judson Chapin, Jas. Stokes, Jr., Brainerd T. Norris, J. Edwards Read, Augustus F. Holly, Townsend Wandell, F. W. Whittemore, Henry Tompkins, Geo. W. Thurston, Lemuel Skidmore, Aug. Whitney, Chas. H. Warner, John J. Marvin, John T. Phayre, Abram B. Knapp, Alfred Nelson.
*Managers of the Second Class*—(Term expiring in January, 1869)—Augustus L. Hyde, John E. Johnson, Edward P. Tibbals, F. G. Taylor, T. G. Sellen, Jr., Joseph U. Laren, E. P. Griffin, D. Wm. Diggs, S. B. Brownell, David S. Veitch, Robert Carter, Jr., D. Judson Holden, Eugene McJimsey, Riley A. Brick, Alexis A. Julien, James H. Peters, Willett Bronson, Wm. K. Peyton, A. G. Agnew, Edwin Mead, Elias J. Herrick, Thomas B. Hidden, Edwin Corning, Chas. M. Earle.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC CLUB.—A crowded meeting of the Polytechnic Club was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, Prof. TILGHMAN presiding. Some interesting scientific intelligence was communicated in brief notes; after which M. JULIAN LEDIOU exhibited some well-finished preparations of plastic anatomy. Mr. JOHNSON presented new calculating tables, and Dr. VANDER WEYDE exhibited some specimens of vegetable wax found in Texas. A specimen of a magnetic tree made from particles of steel by a house in this City was shown. After this variety, Prof. GRIMES introduced the subject of the evening—"A new theory of the formation of planetary systems." The Professor took exception to the nebular hypothesis of LA PLACE, and was followed in a lively discussion and comparison of views by Mr. WALLING, Dr. BRADLEY, Dr. VANDER WEYDE and others. It was refreshing to witness such an eager and attentive audience crowding the hall to listen to scientific discussions, many persons standing throughout the entire meeting.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The following is a correct list officers of the Institution for the Blind elected on the 31st of December last: Managers—Augustus Schell, Robert S. Hone, Waldo Hutchins, Chas. K. Tuckerman, Daniel H. Tompkins, D. Lydig Suydam, Nathaniel P. Hosack, Joseph Grafton, T. Bailey Myers, John Treat Irving, Clarkson N. Potter, James M. McLean, Smith Clift, Wm. Whitewright, Jr., Chas. B. Hoffman, Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., Wm. C. Schermerhorn, Henry Hilton, Chas. de Rham, John E. Burrill, Jr. Officers of the Board—Augustus Schell, President; Robert S. Hone, Vice-President; Joseph Grafton, Treasurer; T. Bailey Myers, Recording Secretary; Chas. K. Tuckerman, Corresponding Secretary.

THE CITY OF THE SUN.—There was a special meeting of the Historical Society last evening, Mr. WINTHROP, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. DE PEYSTER was present, and urged that Gov. FISH be the duly elected President of the Society. Mr. BANCROFT eulogized the conduct of Mr. DE PEYSTER in glowing terms, and expressed the hope that Ex-Gov. FISH would see proper to accept the office of President, and to contribute to maintaining the perfect harmony of the Society. Hon. E. G. SQUIER, late United States Commissioner to Peru, then read a long and interesting paper on "Cuzco, the City of the Sun, the Capital of the Inca Empire." The walls were hung with sketches of various portions of the city, as illustrations of the subject treated by Mr. SQUIER.

THE ALLEGED BROAD-STREET SWINDLING CASE.—The case of JOHN S. CHRISTIE, Jr., the Broad-street merchant, who is charged with defrauding the Messrs. LUDOVICI out of $4,435, by means of false checks, was called yesterday for examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but in view of the sudden illness of Mr. SAWYER, counsel for the accused, an adjournment was ordered by the Court until Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.—ELISHA BURLISON, a member of the Metropolitan Police Department, and for some time attached to the Tombs Police Court Squad, died on Wednesday evening from congestion of the lungs. The deceased was highly respected, and was at his post during Wednesday afternoon. He leaves a widow and several children.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was held yesterday, President BOWEN presiding. The minutes of the fourteen days were submitted and approved, but they presented nothing demanding special notice. The receipts for the past two weeks amounted to $9,426 03. A resolution was passed to erect an additional building as a place of confinement at the Tombs. The structure is to be one-story, seventeen feet high, forty-eight feet long and seventeen feet wide. It was further resolved that the funeral service be hereafter performed over every person buried at the City Cemetery who had died at Bellevue Hospital or Blackwell's Island. The further business of the session was of the usual routine character, and not specially important.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—A first-class dramatic entertainment, for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, will be given on Thursday evening next, Jan. 17, at Washington Hall, corner of South Seventh and Fourth streets, Williamsburgh. The affair is under the auspices of Keystone Lodge, No. 235, and untailing efforts have been made to insure the complete success of the entertainment. For the benefit of the few uninstructed in this particular, of the many hundred New-Yorkers who may wish to go to Washington Hall on this occasion, it may be well to state that the ferry-boats from foot of Roosevelt and Grand streets land their passengers within a few blocks of the place.

## NEW-JERSEY.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD FERRY-BOAT COLLISION—VERDICT OF CENSURE.—The inquest on the body of Mr. HORACE PERKINS, of Cayuga County, N. Y., who died a few days since at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. DANIELS, in South Bergen, was concluded at a late hour last night, before Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City. On the morning of the 13th of December, the ferry-boat *Communipaw*, on board of which deceased was a passenger, ran against the bridge on the New-York side with such force that Mr. PERKINS was thrown violently to the floor, and sustained injuries which resulted in death. Several other passengers were also prostrated by the shock. JAMES W. WYNANT, Superintendent of the ferry, testified that he made inquiries as to the cause of the collision, but none of the hands seemed to think there was anything wrong. Capt. HUDSON, pilot of the *Communipaw*, "was rather censured for the collision," and he left at his own option on the 2d of January; the pilot said he gave the engineer (EMERSON DYER) plenty of time to back the boat, and DYER said he could not back the boat as soon as he expected to, as the engine would not go over the centre until the boat went ahead a little. The engineer, who was only temporarily engaged, has since left the employ of the Company, and neither he nor the pilot could be procured as witnesses. The Jury rendered a verdict that HORACE PERKINS came to his death from injuries received on board the ferry-boat *Communipaw*, by coming in collision with the dock in New-York, on the morning of Dec. 13, 1866, through the carelessness of the pilot and engineer of said boat.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR without sales, but at a steady, fair demand, at previous quotations. COFFEE—Market firm, with an inclination to advance in price; Rio, 18c. gold; choice brands are held firm, at 18¼c.@18½c. COTTON—The market is heavy; Middling Uplands at 35c. GRAIN—No offerings of Wheat this morning, and only 1,000 bushels sold at $2 80. The receipts of Corn, 2,390 bushels White, and 17,750 bushels Yellow; sales 1,200 bushels White at $1 02, and 1,000 bushels do. at $1 05; 6,500 bushels Yellow sold at $1 03; 6,900 bushels at $1 02; 500 bushels at $1 01; 350 bushels damp at $1, and 2,000 bushels at $1 04. OATS—The receipts were 2,016 bushels, with sales of 1,800 bushels, at 60c. PROVISIONS—Market quiet, without sales; bulk Shoulders, 9c. Western and City LARD quoted at 12½c., and Baltimore refined, 16c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR is firmly held and buyers are holding off; receipts, 8,900 bbls.; shipments, 4,500 bbls.; sales of Spring extras at $10 25@$11 50. WHEAT quiet; prices unchanged; receipts, 12,250 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2 16@$2 20; No. 2 at $1 93@$2 01, closing at $1 94. CORN unsettled; 1½c. lower; sales of No. 1 at 78½c. @80c., and No. 2 at 70c. OATS dull; ½c. lower; sales of No. 2 at 40½c.@41c. RYE 2c.@3c. lower; light sales of No. 1 at 91c.@92c., and No. 2 at 88c. BARLEY nominal. MESS PORK active at $18; more buyers than sellers. LARD ½c. lower; sales of steam at 11½c.@11¾c. DRESSED HOGS moderately active, closing at $6 55@$6 75.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR active, the demand being for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 2,100 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for No. 1 Spring, $13 75@$14 for Red Winter, $15 for White, $15 75@$16 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $7. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales 400 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2 45. CORN quiet and no sales; No. 1 Illinois is held at $1 12 in car lots. OATS quiet; sales of choice Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. SHORTS $18@$21. SHIPSTUFFS $25@$27. MIDDLINGS $33@$35 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

COTTON quiet, prices unchanged; sales of low Middling at 31c.@32c.; Middling 32½c.@33c. Sales 3,500 bales; receipts 4,677 bales; cleared 5,960 bales; stock 218,820 bales. SUGAR in active demand at better prices; sales of fair at 10c.@10¾c.; prime to choice 11⅝c.@12½c. MOLASSES in good demand at full prices; sales of prime to choice at 67c@73c. STERLING 143¼; 60 days 143. GOLD 133. FREIGHTS fair and unchanged. Cotton—Steam to New-York 1⅝c.; sail 1⅛c. Cotton, Liverpool—Steam 1⅛d.; sail ⅝@1 1-16d.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

TOBACCO—Sales 30 hhds., at $2 90@$16 75. COTTON—Sales at 30c.@31½c. HOGS dull; sales at $6 25 gross; total receipts, 161,000. Bulk SHOULDERS—Sales at 8c.@8¼c. Packed BACON—Sales of clear-ribbed Sides at 12½c. MESS PORK—Sales at $20 50. LARD—Sales of kettle rendered in tierces at 12¼c. Superfine FLOUR—Sales at $9 75. Prime Red WHEAT—Sales at $2 80. CORN—Sales of shelled in bulk at 70c., and ear at 60c. Sugar-cured HAMS—Sales at 17c.@18c., and SHOULDERS at 12¼c. Raw WHISKY—Sales at 31c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR is in fair demand and firm; sales 700 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $12, and 100 bbls. Western Spring at $11. WHEAT firm, with a fair inquiry; sales 1,000 bushels Red Winter at $2 60, and 2,100 bushels choice White Canada at $2 95. CORN quiet at $1. OATS nominal at 50c. BARLEY nominal at $1@$1 03. RYE firmer, held at $1 25. MESS PORK quiet at $20 50. No CUT MEATS or BACON offering. LARD quiet at 12½c.@13c. DRESSED HOGS quiet at 7¾c.@8c. WHISKY firm at $2 39.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR dull; sales of Spring Extra at $10 12½@$10 25. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 at $2 18; No. 2 at $2 02; No. 3 at $1 85, and rejected at $1 60. OATS quiet; sales of No. 2 at 45c. CORN nominal. RYE lower; sales of No. 1 at 96c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK; sales at $18. DRESSED HOGS declining; sales at $6 85. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bbls.; Corn, 1,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,500 bushels; Wheat, 7,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR $9 50@$14 75; steady and business light. WHEAT dull and inactive; Fall, $2 80. COTTON 30c. CORN heavy and drooping; Yellow, 82c.; White, 86c. OATS dull at 65c. HAY, $18@$19. PORK, $19 75. LARD, 13½c. WHISKY unchanged. HOGS steady and firm at $5 50@$6 40.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

COTTON—Ordinary, 26½c.; good Ordinary, 28c.; Low Middling, 30c.; Middling, 32c.; Strict Middling, 32½c.@33c.; Good Middling, 34½c.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

COTTON, 31c.@32c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 63c. @64c. CRUDE TURPENTINE, $4 30. TAR, $1 70. Common RESIN, $3@$3 25; No. 2 $3 50@$3 75.

GALVESTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

COTTON nominal; Low Middling, 23c., specie; sales 200 bales. Gold, $1 34@$1 35.

[Advertisement.]
WHAT THE MEDICAL PAPERS SAY.
Hoff's Malt Extract, beverage of health, is a fluid resembling beer, and is often called so; nevertheless it is no beer, it contains the least particle of spirits; it strengthens by nourishing the body, but it is not irritating to the nervous system; it does not intoxicate. Therefore, we are of opinion that for *disease of the chest and stomach Hoff's Malt Preparation should be* favorably received as a truly salutary remedy, and that it ought to be recommended to the public in general, and more especially to those physicians who have as yet taken no notice of it. HOFF'S MALT-EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 542 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Mrs. WARD, of Newark, shot in her own bed-room by a burglar; had the house been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph no burglars could have gained an entrance to the house without arousing the family. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

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| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Pennsylvania | Jan. 12 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Atalanta | Jan. 12 | New-York | London. |
| Pereire | Jan. 12 | New-York | Havre. |
| Hansa | Jan. 12 | New-York | Bremen. |
| City of Baltimore | Jan. 12 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| FOR AMERICA. | | | |
| Belgian | Dec. 27 | Liverpool | Portland. |
| Etna | Dec. 29 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Persia | Dec. 29 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Bremen | Dec. 29 | Bremen | New-York. |
| City of Paris | Jan. 2 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Manhattan | Jan. 2 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Ville de Paris | Jan. 3 | Havre | New-York. |
| Asia | Jan. 5 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Germania | Jan. 5 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C. | | | |
| C. Chauncey | Jan. 11 | Aspinwall. | |
| Morning Star | Jan. 12 | New-Orleans. | |
| Gen. Grant | Jan. 12 | New-Orleans. | |

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Eagle, for Havana*—C. W. Catlin, Thomas Galwey, John Galwey, Edward Schreiner, Alfred T. Clark, James Rudd, Jr., Theo. Berdell, Augustus L. Carleton, Col. Gunner, Le Comte Olinto de Pessoguiro, J. Murdock, Julian James, Dr. J. K. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Davenport, Mrs. M. Johnston, Mrs. J. L. M. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Stacy, Wm. Theile, A. Belknap, Miss Emma Stebbins, Miss V. Beaunerey, Mrs. C. Tougand, James W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Keep, Miss Emma Quinan, G. W. Wylie, John B. Jackson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schonkoing, Chas. Hadden, R. Sibly, C. F. Sharpe, wife and child, Mrs. T. F. Fales, Miss Mary Monroe, W. B. Clymer, wife, child and nurse, J. Albren, Victor Hudon, Miss H. Hudon, F. B. Salas—Total, 50.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall*—G. W. Prescott and wife, Matthew White, Julius Goetz, Gen. McCook and wife, O. H. Newell, U. S. A., L. Snilling, W. R. Miller and wife, L. Rosenbaum, J. Mindorfer, wife and child, N. Nathborne, Rev. M. R. Cohen, wife and child, J. W. Collins, Francis Schultz and wife, E. Cothburns, C. P. Fish, wife and child, B. McCove, W. M. Brooks, W. Jacobs, P. Glaken, L. Van Loon, L. McLagan, J. B. Gardiner, J. W. Mosser, Miss I. Andrews, T. J. Wade, T. P. Ruddick, N. J. Jube, Gen. M. D. L. Simpson, J. McKenna and wife, L. French, B. N. Halsey, R. A. Allen, Mrs. R. E. Miller, H. Sanderson, G. A. Blake, Mr. Van Antwerp, Mr. Merwin, E. Brero, daughter and servant, Mr. Carder, Mr. McAlister, W. R. Potter, T. Freeman, Mr. Cookson, N. Green, Mr. Smith, John V. White, W. Potter, H. Scriber, Mr. Bullis, John Sleetin, C. Martines, J. L. Lacy, T. and C. Kemp, S. Peperon, B. White, G. Ainsworth and wife, R. F. Thomas and wife, E. Jones, J. Myer, T. Reer, L. Acker, Mr. B. P. Mead, Capt. J. Mullen, A. McGregor, S. W. White, T. D. Apdams, E. C. Morehouse, B. Reef, Jr., W. S. Wallack, S. M. Wright, J. Gallagher, Squire Moterly, J. Moterly, E. Allen, J. Haight, D. W. Rice, H. R. Rogers and wife, D. L. Mitchell, J. T. Wilkins, D. C. B. Voight, Miss H. Dolman.

*In steamship Manhattan, from Vera Cruz and Havana*—W. W. Morice, A. N. Allen, J. Stone and lady, Mr. and Mrs. T. Parker, V. Fasn, Mrs. Preser and 4 children, E. Van Sassel, Joseph Barnett, Miss Reynolds, Capt. Phelps, E. T. Smith, L. Cavanari, J. de Meran, Mr. Brown, H. James, P. M. Naughten, James McLeod, D. Sutherland, T. Waters, Wm. Johnston, James Fearless, Thomas Charlton, Wm. Peterson, H. Lee, Peter Jamison, Thos. Agnew, Robert Eliot.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 53 | Moon sets.... 10 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

**Cleared.**

Steamships Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, Nic.; Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship F. B. Cutting, Tyson, Liverpool via Savannah, J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Halcyon, Hubbard, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Haidee, (Br.,) West, Kingston, Jam., Henry De Cordova & Co.; Nelly Ware, Ware, Manzanilla, Moss & Ward.

Schooners Wide World, Hildreth, Wilmington, N. C., Jones & Lough; S. P. Harris, Dawson, New-Orleans, Young & Cowan; Breeze, Lynch, Mobile and Pensacola, I. B. Gager; J. Lenthal, Martin, Washington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Paul Leavey, Gullin, Wilmington, N. C., Holyoke & Murray; Franconia, Treworgy, Demerara, Ed. Rowe & Co.; Ajmeer, (Br.,) Gillet, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Andromeda, (Br.,) Ashby, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Robert Knapp, Sackett, Stamford; Pickwick, (Br.,) Pitt, Malaga, G. F. Bulley.

**Arrived.**

Steamship Rising Star, Harris, Aspinwall Jan. 2, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Manhattan, Turner, Vera Cruz Dec. 29, Sisal Jan. 2, and Havana 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Pioneer, Shackford, Cow Bay 6 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore 46 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Smull.

Bark Tarquin, (of Boston,) Kimball, Analaboo, Sumatra, Sept. 5, via Pernambuco Nov. 28, with pepper to W. A. Sale & Co. Has been 16 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy northerly and westerly gales; lost bulwarks, &c. Left at Analaboo. French ship Julie, Hoyt, from Marseilles for Pernambuco for orders, about half loaded.

Brig Eliza, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Pratt, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Jan. 6, 10 miles S. W. of Fire Island, encountered a heavy N. W. gale, which carried away both fore and main masts; cut away the rigging and spars to prevent injury to the sides of the vessel. 9th inst., was taken in tow by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1, and brought to this City.

**By Telegraph.**

BOSTON, Jan. 10—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; ship Coringa, from Calcutta; bark Suliote, from Miragoane, via Edgartown, dismasted.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

The brig F. E. Matheson, from New-York for Halifax, in ballast, previously reported ashore on Bishop and Clark's Ledge, has bilged, and will be stripped.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9—Arr. steamer Saragossa, from New-York; steamer Whirlwind, from Philadelphia.

Jan. 10—Sld. bark Archibald; schr. Lovett Peacock, for New-York. Arr. schr. Plandome, which sailed for Providence, R. I., some days ago, having put back, leaky.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 10—Arr. ship Ellen Sears, from Callao for Baltimore. She spoke Dec. 31, brig Samuel Welsh, from San Domingo for Philadelphia; bark Guttenburg, from Bremen for Baltimore. While north of Hatteras she experienced head gales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10—Arr. steamer Virginia, from New-York; brig Alfred Eggleston, from Boston, and bark Florence Peters, from Boston. Sld. steamer Euterpe, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10—Arr. ship China, from Bath, Me.; bark Abbie A. Franklin, from Boston. Sld. steamships Rapidan, for New-York; Oriental, Boston.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9—Arr. steamers City of Bath, from Boston; San Salvador, from New-York.

Jan. 10—Sld. steamship Herman Livingston, for New-York; ship John Patten, for Liverpool; schr. Ada F. Ames, for Boston.

**Notice to Mariners.**

A new hotel has just been completed on the Ocean Beach, three miles south of the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco. It may be well to notify mariners leaving your port for San Francisco, that they may not mistake the lights of the house for the lighthouse. The house stands on an elevation of about twenty feet; is two stories, with a flag-staff, and is a good landmark, as it is very conspicuous to vessels coming up the coast.
B. W. BROOKS.

**Miscellaneous.**

TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.—Capt. W. Welch, of the schr. Forrest King, writes us from New-Orleans to the effect that towage can be had from the bar to the city for 75 cents per ton, but masters of vessels are frequently charged $1 25, and in some instances more.

**Foreign Ports.**

ASPINWALL—Arr. Dec. 25, schrs. A. D. Scull, Barrett, New-York; James A. Stetson, Hayes, do.; 26th, brig F. H. Todd, McGuire, do.; 27th, brig L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, do.; 29th, steamer Rising Star, do.; 31st, brig H. F. Eaton, Reed, do.; bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, do.

Sld. Dec. 24, brig Star of Faith, Peak, Frontera, Mex.; bark Magdalena, Ewell, New-York; 29th, schr. James A. Stetson, Hayes, coastwise; schr. C. E. Rosenberg, Crowell, Frontera, Mex.; Jan. 2, steamer Rising Star, Harris, New-York.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
EIGHT DAYS ONLY LEFT!!
THE DRAWING OF THE PREMIUMS
MOST POSITIVELY
WILL TAKE PLACE UPON THE
STAGE OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,
On the 21st of this January,
AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK, P. M.
It will be arranged and conducted by the Committee whose names have already been
OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.
The Certificates of the Association will admit holders to the House.
A Few Shares Only Yet Remain!
CERTIFICATES - - $5
Remit if possible by Draft or Post-office Order.
Register all Letters containing currency.
Direct to
U. H. CROSBY, Actuary.
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,
THE ART INSTITUTE, NO. 625 BROADWAY
BRANCH AGENCIES,
FINE ART GALLERY, No. 653 Broadway,
Where
BIERSTADT'S GREAT PAINTING,
"THE STORM ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
Is now on exhibition.
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.
W. K. O'BRIEN & BRO., No. 77 3d-av.
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 Fulton-st.

JANUARY, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS
AND SHAWLS.
DEVLIN & CO.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
IN
FURS, ROBES, &c., &c.
OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF WINTER GOODS MUST BE CLOSED OUT REGARDLESS OF COST. GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE NEXT
30 DAYS, AT
JOHN R. TERRY'S,
NO. 409 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130, Times Office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 9th-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 115, Jan. 10, 1867.
54, 6, 50, 33, 32, 44, 26, 58, 22, 42, 36, 68, 53.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 116, Jan. 10, 1867.
24, 48, 23, 5, 4, 43, 76, 47, 78, 44, 41, 63.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 39, Jan. 10, 1867.
3, 20, 40, 42, 73, 12, 26, 46, 75, 21, 68, 60, 9.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 40, Jan. 10, 1867.
55, 9, 36, 16, 39, 26, 14, 56, 15, 69, 64, 46.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

### TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FRENCH THEATRE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 12.
GRAND DRAMATIC MATINEE
In aid of the
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
On which occasion a brilliant entertainment will be given, consisting of
A MORNING CALL.
HAMLET.
Pantomime of
LES DEUX FUGITIVES.
and
ROARING FARCE.
For which the following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered, with the consent of
Mr. G. L. FOX,
Mr. W. WHEATLEY,
Messrs. SMITH and BAKER,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
Mr. GEORGE WOOD,
Mr. LEONARD GROVER,
Mr. W. STUART,
Mr. BARNUM.

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| MME. M. SCHELLER, | CHAS. FISHER, |
| MISS F. PROUDFOOT, | W. H. POPE, |
| MISS CELIA LOGAN, | JAS. T. WARD, |
| MISS FANNY HERRING, | MR. WILLIAMSON, |
| MISS FANNY MORANT, | J. G. BURNETT, |
| MISS KATE NEWTON, | J. W. BLAISDELL, |
| MLLE. DE VERE, | G. ATKINS, |
| MISS S. HINCKLEY, | E. B. HOLMES, |
| MISS C. CARSON, | H. FOSTER, |
| MRS. J. J. PRIOR, | WELSH EDWARDS, |
| MRS. W. L. JAMISON, | B. A. BAKER, |
| MRS. W. EDWARDS, | W. A. DONALDSON, |
| MISS IDA VERNON, | C. E. NEWTON, |
| MRS. GLAPPER, | W. F. WILLIAMS, |
| MRS. V. CAMPBELL, | THOMAS WARD, |
| MISS JULIA CHAPMAN, | S. E. TAYLOR, |
| ROSE ETYNGE, | M. LEVIC, |
| MISS SALLIE STEELE, | L. J. PRIOR, |
| MARK SMITH, | HARRY JORDAN, |
| LEWIS BAKER, | NEIL BRYANT, |
| J. N. GOTTHOLD, | GEO. F. BROWNE, |
| G. L. FOX & COMPANY, | M. HARTZ, |
| GEORGE C. HOWARD, | B. RYAN, |
| N. B. CLARKE, | CHAS. SEABERT, |
| F. P. ROBINSON, | W. STANTON, |
| GEORGE JORDON, | T. WRIGHT, |
| M. W. LEFFINGWELL, | A. GLAPPER, |
| W. H. WHALLEY, | C. FOSTER, |
| J. E. NAGLE, | E. S. CONNER, |
| GEO. STODDART, | CHAS. HENRY, |
| G. O. BONIFACE, | R. S. WALKER, |
| H. T. RINGGOLD, | M. S. TAYLOR, |
| G. W. THOMPSON, | J. W. PECK, |
| WM. MARSDEN, | GEO. H. MAXWELL, |
| C. H. MORTON, | JAS. STODDART, |
| HARRY PEARSON, | JAS. M. WARD, |
| W. L. JAMISON, | B. D. OGDEN, |
| W. D. MORTON, | GEN. GRANT, JR. |

A. W. YOUNG.
Tickets to all parts of the house, $1. Box-office open from 9 to 4.

THE ARTISTS WHO ARE TO APPEAR at the GRAND MATINEE, at the French Theatre, on SATURDAY, will assemble in the Green Room at 11 o'clock THIS MORNING.

THE GREAT CARNIVAL
AT OATMAN'S RINK,
Corner 59th-st. and 8th-av.,
on Wednesday evening, which gave such universal satisfaction, at the request of thousands will be repeated on SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Jan. 12.
The Rink will be splendidly illuminated with 280 gas jets, calcium lights and colored lanterns, &c., &c.
A FULL BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.